

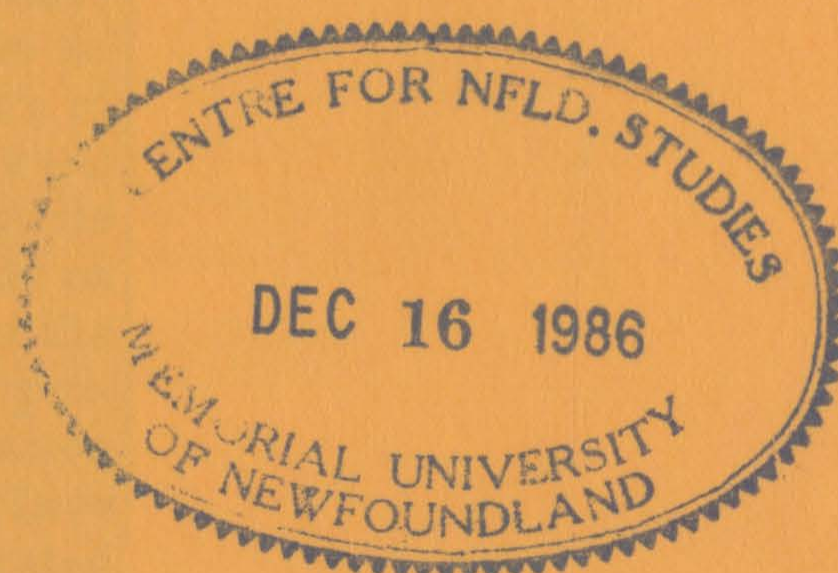
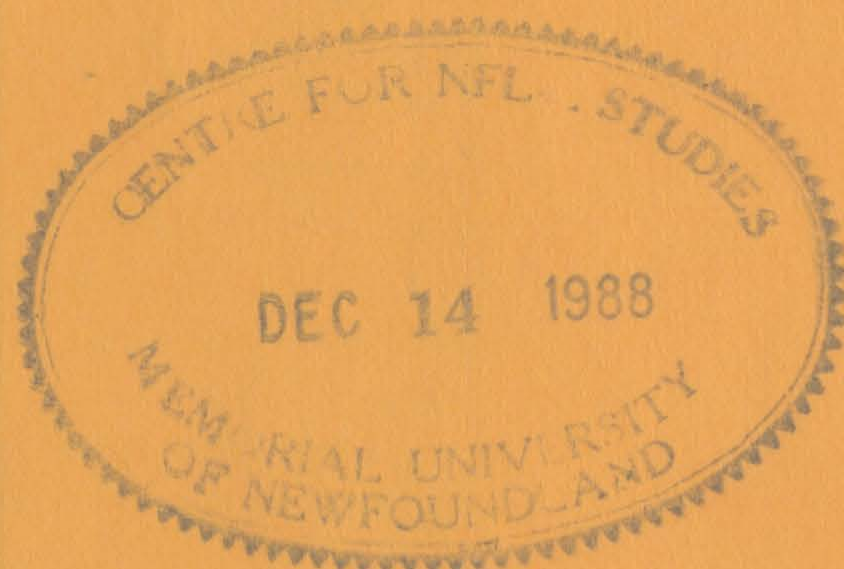
POLITICAL SCANDALS of 1902

The Daily News

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THE DAILY NEWS

H. V. MOTT, Editor and Proprietor
J. S. CURRIE, - Business Manager

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 22, 1902.

Concerning Scandals.

In order to have a fling at, and revive the oatmeal scandal which gave our Penitentiary a more or less unsavory reputation some time since, the "Herald," yesterday, quoted some references to jails in Canada, taken from a Sydney paper two weeks old. It appears that in Nova Scotia "an ordinary tramp would be expected to work rather than stay in one of them," while in Quebec Province,—

"A prisoner the other day complained that if he attempted to lay in bed, cockroaches would make their appearance in hundreds and bed bugs would enter his ears, and that after an hour's darkness when the light was turned on the pillow of the prisoner's bed would be black with little man-eaters."

The "Herald" is always jealous of Canada, and hates to have her get ahead of this Colony. Hence we find that when we have a "mutiny" in our prison, where 15 prisoners "go on strike" and kick up a shline because they are given bad oatmeal or badly-cooked porridge, the "Herald" proceeds to delve into ancient history, and by way of showing how far this Colony is behind Canada, holds up to the gaze of our Penitentiary Superintendent the fact that in Nova Scotia a tramp would sooner work than live in the jails, while in Quebec the prisoners are entertained by having bed bugs crawling into their ears, and the prison pillows blackened with little man-eaters.

Of course Governor McGrath will take the little hint of last night (or this a m.) and endeavor to keep pace with the Canadian institutions; so that the 'Herald' may be able to say to the Sydney paper "you are of course doing what you can to keep up your end, but you can't beat us down here." But all this reminds us that nothing has been heard of the "mutiny" and the unsatisfactory porridge lately. Was the investigation held as it should have been? Have the prison officials been exonerated from the charges made against them? Is the oatmeal bad now, or has the cooking been made attractive, and the food palatable? Do the prisoners continue to "mutiny" or are they in proper subjection? Are the beds all scrupulously clean and the garments

satisfactory to the inmates? Has our Penitentiary scandal been thoroughly cleared up and if so where is the report concerning the investigation? There is a story current that a female patient quite recently poured a pan of porridge on the matron's head, alleging it to be unfit for food. Is this true?

Then there is the Post Office scandal. How about that \$5,000 "shortage" in the Money Order office, has Mr. Smith been able to locate any more than that insignificant \$1.27? What about the report that was to be presented to the Legislature, that would account for the "shortage" and settle for ever any doubts as to the alleged irregularities in this important public department? How about the mail irregularities, there was a communication in the 'Herald' a day or two ago from Bonavista saying that the mail had reached there saturated with water, and otherwise complaining about postal "shortages." We are informed that mail matter placed in one of the city pillar-boxes on a recent Saturday morning before 7 o'clock, was not delivered until the following Monday at noon. Is it the intention of the authorities to let this Post Office scandal continue, or try to stop it? It was thought when a man came down here from Ottawa things would be set straight, but it seems now that Canada is ahead of us in postal as well as penitentiary matters.

The Lunatic Asylum scandal is still to the good also, and even the energetic superintendent is unable to convince the many persons button-holed by him, that the place is not in a badly disorganized condition. Government papers expose misconduct, and then shy clear of it at the bidding of the "boss." The public welfare is not considered, and it has got so now that people are dubious about allowing their friends to be

placed in the asylum. The Superintendent has one idea of insanity, other medical men of equal or superior ability hold contrary opinions, and between the two, patients

are sent to prison. George Moore is in the Penitentiary still and, we are informed, is employed painting up the place. The "Herald" requested us to ask Judge Conroy why he was not liberated, or whether he was insane; but a certificate was published in that paper from Dr. Tait and Governor McGrath that Moore was not insane, and, under the present administration, it is useless to appeal to any other authority; albeit a scandal and wrong is continued. A letter from Harbor Grace, which we hope to publish on Monday, will deal with one feature of this institution's scandals, and throw some new light upon an old question.

It is exceedingly difficult to find anything but scandals since the present Government came into power. Besides those alluded to above, there is the scandal at the Custom House, the Prowse scandal, the stamp sticking scandal, the Fitzgerald scandal, the Byrne scandal, the public message scandal, and indeed almost every department of the public service has its full quota, each one contending with the other for the greater number; until it has become a saying amongst officials that it is easier to find a needle in a haystack, than a department under the present Government in which some fraud or other does not exist. Some have been indicated by Government newspapers, but none of those exposed in these columns have been denied. The Liberal leaders say by their acts, get all you can, keep all you get, make hay while the sun shines; for the clouds are gathering, and the day of our departure is at hand.

'JADER' MOPPED UP.

Jackman Convicted a Coward
and Slanderer.

SKINNED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

His Party Dropped Him in Shame, and
all Admit that he and his Charges
Are Alike Exploded.

THE GALLERY LAUGHS AT HIM, AND IN THE
END HE CRIES FOR QUARTER.

The promised correspondence, which was to reveal "the most disgraceful transaction in the history of the Colony," was brought down yesterday by Finance Minister Jackman, and as he remarked himself "exploded the scandal." By far the largest attendance of visitors for this season was present, all available space being occupied by an audience intensely interested in hearing the "true inwardness" of Mr. Jackman's charge of scandal.

At 4 20 the House went into Committee on Ways and Means, when Mr. Morine rose to reply to Mr. Jackman's speech of Tuesday, last week. He (Mr. M) hoped the discussion would be conducted without personal reference, but with a view to presenting the whole facts, and settling a question upon which public interest was largely centred at present. He referred to the former days debate and regretted the personal aspect of it. He did not claim freedom from blame, but by reason of extreme provocation had used words which he regretted now, and would not have used but for the grossly personal indecencies flung across the House at him.

Mr. Morine then rehearsed briefly the cause of the controversy. He had charged that the surplus reported in the Budget Speech was bogus, and that instead there was a deficit. Thirty thousand dollars of the boasted surplus was received in March 1902 for goods imported in 1899, and improperly credited in the fiscal returns for 1900-01. The correspondence now tabled proved this position to be absolutely correct. But it proved even more, for it showed that at no period in the history of the alleged free enteries, was Mr. Morine either Minister of Finance or "a dominating factor in the Government." Not a single item had been smuggled, not a single evasion of the law existed, but every transaction was open and above board.

Mr. Morine held no brief for defending the Winter Government, but it was due its members to say that in this matter nothing dishonest was shown or known to exist. Mr. Reid imported a large amount of electric machinery, and under a section of the Customs Act, applied to have it admitted duty free. Hon. George Shea, acting Finance Minister, had ordered its admission pending an enquiry as to the Government's power; but no decision had been reached before the Winter Government went out, and the Bond Government continued to follow the same course and from time to time admitted, without duty, certain goods down to July 1901, or more than a year after they came into office. In other words the Bond Government did exactly the same thing their Finance Minister now blamed its predecessors for doing.

Mr. Morine reviewed the correspondence which proved all he contended, and although Hon J. Cowan, the present Finance Minister, and Hon. Mr. Shea had acted alike, there was clearly no dishonesty shown by either, though there might be carelessness. He (Mr. M.) pointed out that while the Minister of Finance declared the importation of goods for a new industrial enterprise by the Messrs Reid to be wrongful, the present Government had permitted the Highland Lumber Co., the Miller Lumber Co., the Howard Lumber Co., and Browning's Bakery to import machinery upon which no duty was levied. If it was wrong in one case surely it was wrong in all. The correspondence also showed that a sum exceeding \$2000 was recently paid by the N.S. Steel Co., and this for goods admitted by the present Government without duty at the period of importation.

There was a personal aspect of the former debate to which reference was made. It was not personal to Mr. M., for the minister had declared he did not intend to apply it to the Leader of the Opposition. An insult to those living in the Colony, born in Nova Scotia, had been thrown at those not here to defend themselves. The "wigwamed slopes of Nova Scotia" was nothing to be ashamed of, and but for the *intention* of the minister, was no insult. Mr. Morine referred to the Archibalds, Emersons, Frasers, Beunetts of other days; to the present Bishops of Harbor Grace and St Georges; to the Revs Cowperthwaite, Dawson and DesBarres; to the judges of the Supreme Court, and pointedly asked if these were they of the "wigwamed slopes" to whom the minister referred. Nova Scotia capitalists were to-day giving employment to our people in this Colony. Nova Scotia was giving employment to thousands of Newfoundlanders in its own Province. Newfoundlanders in Nova Scotia were not insulted by references to the "tilis" of their own land; Irishmen were not insulted by a reference to the "hovels" of their birth-place; Americans were not insulted by sneers at the "log cabins" of that land from whence had sprung some of the best blood of a great nation.

It remained for the Minister of Finance of this Colony to descend to the very gutter, to disgrace his exalted position and indulge in a species of corner-boy-ism that in any other place would cause him to be hissed. During a speech of an hour and a half, Mr. Morine held the closest attention, and by cool expression and clear convincing argument proved the utter fallacy and foolishness of the Minister's contention. At 5 45 the Finance Minister rose to reply. He was very noisy, and avoiding argument, endeavoured to appeal to the prejudice of those present, as he singled out the Opposition Leader and levelled all his shafts at him personally. The position of the

Finance Minister was, that if the correspondence proved him to be wrong, Mr. Morine was Reid's solicitor; and this he iterated and reiterated in a voice the volume of which he evidently considered would make up for all argumentative defects. At 8 o'clock he resumed his speech, the whole burden of which was to scandalize a gentleman whose character he sought to blacken in return for his (the Minister's) own dishonesty. Keeping away from the question of falsifying the public accounts to make a bogus surplus, the (F. M.) indulged in a tirade of slander and vituperation such as has been unknown in the House before.

Mr. Morine followed immediately with considerable heat, and in language most forcible scored the Finance Minister. As the whole effort of the latter was to blacken the reputation of the Leader of the Opposition, his reply was necessarily a personal defence, which to fair minds was unquestionably convincing. He had hoped that the debate would have been conducted respectably; the question at issue thrashed out decently; but as the Minister of Finance elected to take another course, there was but one for him to follow. He (Mr. M.) had been charged with being Reid's solicitor, and that he had used his position in the Government to advance the interests of R. G. Reid. He had been accused of aiding others in a similar manner, all of which charges were knowingly malicious and untrue. No Minister of the Crown was justified in making them unless he could prove them; if they could be proved, the Finance Minister should do it immediately; he owed it to the country, and he (Mr. M.) challenged the proof, before a committee of the House, or any other tribunal.

Call witnesses from what place soever said he (Mr. M.), go ask my enemies, take the evidence of my late colleagues in the Winter Government who are not likely to unduly favor me; ask any public servant in any department of the Government whether I ever by word or act encouraged wrongdoing or favoritism towards any one. What was falsely charged against him (Mr. M.) was excused in others. He asked no favors but expected simple justice. He was the solicitor of R. G. Reid, and gave honest work for honest money. His constituents knew the position he occupied and endorsed him. Bonavista district was second to none in intelligence and independence in the Colony, and for 16 years had continuously supported him. He was no man's servant, and his conduct in going on the streets amongst the sealers in the recent strike, defending them against the Reids who owned the Virginia Lake, as well as every other steamer owner in the Colony, showed he was not the servant of Reid or any other man.

The present Mr. Justice Emerson was Reid's solicitor when the street car bill was passed, and he was a member of the Government at the same time. Mr. Morris was the solicitor of Reid, and a member of the Government also. Yet no one charged them with using their official position against the Colony; no one believed they did. Hon. A. W.

Harvey as a member of the Government helped to make the Dock contract with Angel & Co. in which he was interested, but the Finance Minister did not charge him with wrongdoing. What excuse had the Minister for the Prowse, Woodford, McGrath, Fitzgerald frauds, men bought with public money to serve the party. What of the robbery of the people by paying Reid \$850 000 for land last year, and then giving the land away to party supporters in blocks of from one to five or six hundred square miles for speculating purposes. These things were dishonest and so known to be, but there was nothing of a like kind chargeable to him (Mr. M.).

When he (Mr. M.) left the Winter Government the men who went with him were Capts. Chas. Dawe and Abram Kean, men of independence who could not be purchased, and the confidence of such men was the best tribute to his honesty of purpose. I have charged the Minister of Finance with falsifying the public accounts and proved it. He (Fin. Min.) had promised to prove to the hilt all he said last week but had utterly failed; he had proved his ability to insult, to slander, to bawl and to tell untruth, but that was all, and this for the purpose of covering up the lie he had put in the Governor's mouth. Mr. Morine was scathing in his dealing with the cowardly rowdyism of the Finance Minister who was completely used up, beaten on every point, and obliged to call for quarter at the close of his reply. The galleries laughed outright at Mr. Jackman who left the House a beaten and disgraced man, at the close of a remarkably stormy contest, looking like a wrung out dish-cloth.

The Minister of Justice essayed to offer some excuse, saying the Finance Minister assured him application had been made in 1901 for the money, but Mr. Morine pointed out that the correspondence proved it had not been made until Feb. 1902, which ended the matter. Mr. Horwood also admitted that large grants of lands had been given, and to mere speculators, but argued they had as much right to it as anyone else. The committee rose shortly after midnight, and the Whale Bill was brought forward for second reading. Mr. Morine asked for delay, as he did not feel equal to speaking further. The Premier said he quite appreciated the hon. gentleman's position, but thought the debate might take place in committee stage, and by a party vote the bill was then read. Space prevents a further account of yesterday's proceedings, but we hope to publish a full report of Mr. Morine's speech, which will show the public that his course has been straight, and place the Finance Minister in an unenviable light. It was significant that the members of the Government party, almost without exception, were disgusted with the exhibition of the Fin. Min., and as far as was possible left and remained without the House while he was speaking; the reverse being the order while Mr. Morine spoke.

BRILLIANT SPEECH!

Eloquent and Scorching

**REPLY OF A. B. MORINE, ESQ., K.C.,
TO MINISTER JACKMAN.**

**Morine's Facts Outweigh Jackman's
Fancy Fallacies.**

MR. MORINE: — Mr. Chairman, upon the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means on Tuesday last, a very interesting debate was started by certain statements made by the Minister of Finance and Customs on the one side and by myself on the other. The debate which took place then has awakened a great deal of interest and I have no doubt whatever that the public outside are waiting to hear the question settled. And, sir, in order to do so to the satisfaction of everybody, I propose to deal with the matter a little carefully this afternoon, and trace those statements as they were made, and ascertain exactly upon what points a difference of opinion exists, and I trust that in doing so I may be able to deal with these matters of importance without personalities. I only hope that my example in this respect will be sufficiently strong to lead others present to do the same thing. In the first place, what the boys call the "shindy" was started by a statement of my own to the effect that the account produced here and purporting to shew what the revenue was in 1900-1901 was a bogus one, was a cooked one, contained an account purporting to have been received in the financial year with which the account dealt, and which, as a matter of fact,

Did Not Belong

to that year, and had not been received in that year. I propose to prove both my assertions to the best of my ability before taking up those things that occurred after that statement by me. To begin, sir, I said the account for 1900-1901 was a bogus one in that it showed a surplus of \$35 000 which had no existence at the end of the year with which the account dealt; because it included a sum of \$30 000 which had been received in the month of March, 1902, and which did not belong to 1900-1901. This I propose to prove to the satisfaction of all who listen. What is meant by "the financial year with which the account dealt," and what is meant by the account brought down? The financial year with which the account dealt began on the first day of July 1900 and ended on the 30th day of June, 1901. It had nothing to do with the revenue of the year before. It had nothing to do with the revenue of the year now current; it had only to do with the revenue and expenditure of the year from the first day of July 1900 to the 30th day of June 1901. And, sir, I find the state of affairs worse than I thought it was, and not only was \$30 000 received and credited in that year improperly, but that other sums were received and credited with equal impropriety. I find that the sum of \$30 000 was received on the fourth day of March, 1902

The Minister of Finance has been good enough to bring down the correspondence which deals with this matter, and, under date of March 4th, 1902, there is a letter

From Mr. W. D. Reid,
Vice-President and General Manager
of the Reid Newfoundland Company
which says:—

ST. JOHN'S, 4th March, 1902.
**HON. E. M. JACKMAN, Minister of
Finance & Customs:**

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date re duties. I agree to your proposition provided that if the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30 000) be found to be more than is due, the balance shall be refunded, and I further agree to produce invoices and pass entries within three months from date. Yours truly,

(Sgd.) **W. D. REID,**
V.P. & G.M.

I do not know if the money was received on the very day that letter was written, or whether it was received on the 5th or 6th of March, but as far as the receipt of the money is concerned the correspondence proves the absolute accuracy of what I said. It was not received in 1900-1; it was received eight months and some days later. It was received during the present year; it has been received since this Assembly met, therefore since the Governor's speech was made, and at the time the Governor's speech was made announcing there was a surplus at the conclusion of the previous financial year, this money was not in hand, and the Government had no assurance of receiving it, no promise of receiving it; they might have had a hope, but it depended on the acquiescence of another man, which had not been given up to that time. So, so far as the date of its receipt is concerned, this money belongs to the year 1901-1902, and not to the year in which it was credited. I think that point will not be denied, and, therefore, must be taken to be proven. It appears from

The Correspondence

we have before us between the Minister of Finance and Customs and the Reid Newfoundland Company that this sum of \$30 000 was received on account of importations which had taken place over a considerable period of time, and upon which duties had not been paid. The Minister of Finance and Customs told us there was still outstanding a considerable sum of money; he estimated it from fifty to sixty, seventy or even ninety thousand dollars, therefore, according to him, there is a balance of twenty, thirty or sixty thousand dollars due on this account. Take \$30 000 as being the total amount according to his calculation, and we

are to understand that \$30,000 has been received upon a claim of \$60,000. When were the goods introduced? The first importation we find noted here in July 26th, 1899, and the last importation (and the list covers four pages of closely typewritten paper) on April 26th, 1901—last year. Therefore the goods were imported in two financial years; those goods imported in 1899 and up to June 1900, belonged to the financial year 1899-1900, that is the year beginning on the first of July 1899 and ending on the 30th June 1900—not the year with which the account I stated was a bogus one was concerned, but the year the surplus of which, amounting to

About \$260,000

has been put into the consolidated fund of the Colony; the year whose accounts were closed. And it will be remembered that in my statement I said that if this money was received on account of importations for that year, it ought to have been credited to the consolidated fund in the Bank, which was the balance of that year, upon the ground that if it had been received in that year it would have increased the surplus, and, therefore, increase the amount put into the Consolidated Fund, and if not received in that year it ought to be credited to the year in which it was received. There is an old and well-established legal rule which the legal men and many of the lay-men of this House are well acquainted with that "the first payment on account shall always be credited to the first debt due, and shall pay the first debt due as far as it will go," so that if a man has an account extending over a number of years, and he pays on that account, and afterwards sets up the Statute of Limitations, you apply all his payments to the old or first debts contracted, and the balance due is due upon the last debts he incurs. And, acting on that well-known principle, the \$30,000 paid on the 4th or 5th of March of this year, if due

Upon the Goods Imported,

must be credited to the goods first imported, viz., the goods imported in 1899, if duty is due on those goods. The Minister of Finance and Customs says the duty is due upon these goods; the Reid Newfoundland Company say it is not. That is a question of law and of fact, between the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Minister of Finance and Customs, which must be argued outside of this case, and probably in the courts, and at the present time we are only dealing with what the Minister of Finance and Customs says about it, only what the Government say about it, because it is with their accounts we are dealing. They say the money is due on all goods which have been

imported since the 26th July 1899 and that this \$30,000 was on account of goods imported from that date and down to the present time. I go over the list and find that a sheet and a half of typewritten paper is necessary to specify the number of different entries, not the number of different articles, but the number of different invoices, or manifests, which were presented at the Custom House between the 26th July 1899, and the last day of December of the same year, and if I go on to the first of July 1900, it takes practically two sheets, or, roughly speaking, two-fifths of all the goods which were imported, and upon which duties were not paid, were imported in the financial year 1899-1900. And if the

Duty Had Been Paid

upon these goods, then that duty belongs not to the year to which it has been credited by the Government, but to the year in which the duty ought to have been paid, and, therefore, it ought to have been added to the Consolidated Fund in the bank, and not to the surplus for the year 1900-1901, as has been done by the Minister of Finance. The point is plain. The Minister says the duty ought to have been paid. I am justified in taking him at his word in this House; bound to assume he is right; and taking him on his own evidence, I say that if it ought to have been paid, the duty belonged to the year 1899-1900, and when the duty was paid in March 1902 it ought to have been credited to either the year in which it was paid or the year to which it belonged, and not to the year to which it did not belong. I think that is a plain fact for us to discuss this afternoon. A large number of other items were imported since the first of July 1900, and all through the financial year 1900-1901, and when the money is collected which is due upon these goods, it will of course be proper to credit that money to that year. And when the Minister of Finance can come in here and say, "I have got all the \$60,000 which is due upon those goods," then he will be entitled to say "I am crediting that to the year in which the remainder of the goods came in." He has not got it yet, therefore

He is Not Entitled

to credit it at all. From the first of July, 1900, to the 30th day of June, 1901, I find there were entries which occupy two pages of this list. I made a little mistake a few moments ago, and instead of 2-5 I ought to have said a little more than a half were imported from the 26th July, 1899, to July, 1900, and the remaining little less than half were imported from the first of July, 1900, up to the 26th April, 1901, practically covering a year. So we may take it that half these importations belonged to 1899-1900,

and the other half to 1900-1901. It is only fair to assume that it was the duty on the half first imported which was paid, and that the duty on the other half for 1900-1901 is still due. But the Minister of Finance credits the money paid as that belonging to the last half, and leaves the other outstanding, which is about as Irish a way of treating the matter as could possibly be imagined. Now, Sir, when we look over the accounts we find that of the first half of the goods, the most important part, was imported in November, 1899, and consisted of the electrical plant which is at Petty Harbor. On Nov 8th, 1899, there were 83 packages of electric goods. There is a dispute between the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Minister of Finance and Customs as to whether that duty was payable at all or not. The Reid Newfoundland Company say they were

Entitled to Free Entry;

the Minister of Finance says, they were not. That, I say, is a question which must be settled elsewhere, but I have to deal with the Minister's statement, which is that duties were due and payable, and were not paid, and therefore he demanded payment and received \$30,000, and, roughly speaking, the duty on electric goods may be set down from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. If it be put down at \$25,000 there are plenty other goods imported the same year to more than cover the odd \$5,000. I shall presently deal with other features of the matter, but I now wish to say that I have abundantly proven, prima facie at least, the accuracy of the statement with which I started out, viz., that the \$30,000 was not credited in the year it was received, that it was not credited in the year when the imports were made, that it was wrongly credited in the year 1900-1901, and that, therefore, the account was a bogus one. I have been furnished with certain particulars, and I find that there are other sums upon which money has been received within the current or present year, 1902, and been credited to the year 1900-1, although goods were in the main brought in in 1899. I find that the Nova Scotia Steel Company paid \$2,954.61 upon goods imported in 1899. I am now reading from the Custom House returns brought down by the Minister of Finance and Customs. The money is credited in 1900-1901. By what right? It was not paid in that year. It was not received in that year. Why not go back to the Flood, to the year of One, and put it there?

(To be continued.)

Mr. Morine's Speech!

Clear Cut Argument!

Reply to Finance Minister Continued.

Why not go back before Responsible Government, and credit it there? I need not now dwell upon another point, and that is the admission of the Minister of Finance that a considerable sum of money, which we may estimate at about \$15 000, out of about \$20 000, credited as revenue in 1900-1901, is interest accumulated upon Consolidated Fund. The Minister admitted that the other day. I have failed to ask him for the exact statement, but we may take it to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$16 000 of interest upon the accumulated surplus of 1899-1900, lying in the Bank, which is credited to the year 1900-1901 as the earnings and receipts for that year. The justification for that by the Minister of Finance was that he had put it in his estimates for that year. It seems to me like making right out of two wrongs, because he had estimated it in his revenue for that year, he must include it as a credit for that year. It was received in that year but inasmuch as it was earned by a sum lying in the Bank from a previous year, it was not an earning of the revenue of the colony through the imports for 1900-1901. It was an earning of interest upon the credit balance from the year before. It was something which ought to have been added to that credit balance. Take an illustration. If I keep an account and wish to know year by year how much I earn and

How Much I Expend,

I draw a line across my account, at the end of each year, and if I find at the end of last year I have \$10,000 of a balance I go and put it in the Bank. But at the end of this year, when dealing with this year's accounts, I simply put down on one side my earnings for the year, and on the other my expenses, I would not think of crediting in my earnings for this year the interest upon the credit balance of last year, because that would not be an earning of mine for this year, although it increased my worldly means. Estimating that amount of interest to be \$15,000, and adding the \$30 000 received from the Reid Newfoundland Company, and the \$3,000 from the Nova Scotia Steel Company, we have \$48 000 of money, received in the year 1902, payable, so far as duties were concerned in 1899-1900, payable so far as interest was concerned at the end of the financial year 1901-02 but properly to be credited to the Consolidated Fund; we have this \$48 000 credited improperly in the current account for 1900-1901, and a surplus of \$35 000 thereby made up, so that if the accounts were properly made up, there would really be a deficit of \$13 000 on current account for the financial year 1900-1901. There is another proof. The Audit Act provides that the Appropriation Accounts shall be closed by the end of October in each year. It follows that the Revenue account should be closed at the same time. But we find that in the month of March, 1902 a statement is brought before

this House of

Revenue for 1900-01,

ending on the 30th June, 1901, and upon investigation it appears that part of it was received as long as nine months after the year ended. I say that is a bogus account, that it is improperly kept, that the Auditor General, if he signed it, ought to be censured for doing so, and I do not believe if His Excellency the Governor were aware of the facts that he would for one moment have permitted the account to be laid upon the table of this House; and in placing it on the table, the Minister, and the Government for which he speaks, are not fulfilling their duty to the Governor or this House. The only point at issue which called for debate between myself and the Minister of Finance and Customs was this:—Was the money properly credited, not was it due. I never said it was not due, that the Reid Newfoundland Company did not owe it. I simply said it ought not have been credited in that year, and it appears to me that the Minister might have given his reasons for so crediting, and there the debate on that point might have ended. There is an old practice in debate known as "drawing a red herring across the trail," and as the honorable member represents a great herring catching constituency, he seems particularly fond of drawing, if not always a red herring, at least a frozen herring across the path. In this case what was the answer of the Minister? He did not say the money was received in the year to which it was credited. He could not say that. He did not say it was due in that year;

He Partly Said It,

but not altogether; but he said its collection was the result of the "exposure of the most disgraceful transaction in the history of this Colony, and one which occurred under the Government of which Mr. Morine was a dominating member." There was not so much in the exact words of the Minister as in what he insinuated and expected people to understand, and what people might very well understand from the use of that kind of language. I shall dissect his answer. In the first place he says it was "a disgraceful transaction." Suppose it were. Is there a necessity to add one disgrace to another? Was it necessary to incorrectly credit money because it was due and because its non payment was a disgrace. Because somebody owed taxes, and had not paid them, is that any reason why the Minister should credit them where they did not belong, when they were paid? The next statement was, that it occurred "under the government of which Mr. Morine was a dominating member." I take it that he meant the Winter Government, which came into power in 1897 and went out of power in 1900. And I take it further, that by saying "in which Mr. Morine was a dominating member," he meant a dominating member at the time this alleged disgraceful transaction occurred.

He could not have meant "dominating" member some time before; he could not have meant "dominating member" some time after; because there would have been no sense, no decency, in such a statement as that. He must have meant at the time

The Thing Occurred;

more than that, that I was dominating the Government in this matter, and, connected with the statement that I was acting in R. G. Reid's interest, he meant that I was dominating the Government in this matter for Reid's interest, and that this so-called disgraceful transaction was the result of my domination. If it did not mean that, it meant nothing at all. But, Sir, I now say that every word of that statement is utterly false and slanderous. I take the correspondence, Sir, and on going over dates I find that the first importation of articles was on July 26th, 1899, several in September, several in October, more in November, and so on down through the various months. The heaviest importation, however, and the only one occurring up to that time which is worthy of notice, was on the eighth day of November, 1899, and consisted of electrical goods. Sir, I am not here with any mandate to defend many of my colleagues in the late Winter Government, especially in matters which they conducted after I ceased to be a member of that Government. I have no mandate to defend my successor in the office of Minister of Customs, Mr. George Shea who at that time and since has not proven himself to be a friend of mine, nor has his conduct called upon me to defend him in this House. But inasmuch as that gentleman is not here, and inasmuch as justice, at least, is due to my late colleagues, I drop my own personal defence for a moment, to see what theirs is, and whether they were guilty of disgraceful conduct or not. And so far as I can see from the correspondence, no disgraceful conduct by the Winter Government or any member of it has been committed in this matter.

No Disgraceful Conduct

by Mr. Shea, who succeeded me as Minister of Finance and Customs nor by those colleagues associated with him, in so far as I can see. What is the story? I find that in November, 1899, the Reid Company applied for permission to import certain goods free of duty, or at a lower rate of duty, under the power which the Government have under the Customs Act to permit the free entry of machinery for the initiation of new industries. Mr. Shea says: "I gave instructions that this plant was to be admitted, and that the question of duty was to be held in abeyance until the Government had come to a decision on the matter." Permits were given accordingly, and the goods were permitted to come in. Let me say another thing about this matter. Not one item here, as far as I know, was ever brought into the country without the knowledge of the customs. No attempt was made at

smuggling or importing in a dishonest way. For every item the Customs gave permits. A record was kept and remains in the Customs books and the record I have before me is from the official report of the Custom House, officials of which were party to every one of these entries, and the only question at issue between the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Government is whether duties were due and payable upon all these goods. There was no disgraceful transaction about this matter. What was being done might have been known to every official in the Custom House. It was known to the Assistant Collector and others, and I have no doubt whatever that the Minister of Finance and Customs received these items from his officials; they could not have been obtained in any other way. I absolve these officials at once. There

Was no Collusion

with them. Everything was done openly and above-board. It may be carelessness, if you like, but if so it was carelessness on both sides. The practice begun under Mr. Shea, and continued whilst Mr. Cowan and Mr. Jackman himself were in office. I do not know whether it was with Mr. Jackman's knowledge or not. And I do not find fault with them, because the permits were allowed to go merely as a matter of convenience, assuming that it was never the intention of a large and important company to do wrong. And, sir, let us look for a moment at some of the correspondence. Here is a letter from the Minister of Finance and Customs to the Reid Newfoundland Company:—

28th February, 1902.

W. D. REID, Esq., etc.

Sir.—I am in receipt of your letter of date the 24th inst. contents of which are carefully noted. Enquiry of the ex-Minister of Finance, Mr. Shea has revealed the fact that he gave instructions to the Assistant Collector of Customs "that the electrical plant was to be admitted, and that the question of duty was to be held in abeyance until the Government had come to a decision upon the matter." Further enquiry has elicited the fact that the matter engaged the consideration of the Executive Government, and that the decision arrived at was that the said good should pay duty; and that there never was any agreement of any description between the Government and you that the said goods were to be admitted duty free. Therefore it cannot be correctly alleged that the present Government are "taking advantage of an informality, and repudiating an agreement made in good faith." In view of your agreeing with me "as to the necessity of making due entries of all goods imported, and not entered through neglect of those whose duty it was to make such entries," I am not a little surprised that this necessary course has not, ere this, been complied with, and I am now to notify you that, as a month has elapsed since

a list of the "goods not accounted for" was furnished you, and you were called upon to pass entries, that unless the said entries are passed and the duties paid by Thursday, the 6th day of March, legal proceedings will be instituted without further notice. Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.), E. M. JACKMAN,
M.F. & C.

The Electric Plant

came in in November, 1899. In the month of January and February of the next year the political troubles of the Winter Government began, and in the month of February they were defeated, and went out of office without settling this matter, leaving it for an incoming Government to deal with; and if it has not been dealt with since, the fault is that of the incoming Government, or at least it is as much their fault as it was that of the Winter Government. Note this statement in the letter I've just read: "Further enquiry has elicited the fact that the matter engaged the consideration of the Executive Government, and that the decision arrived at was that the said goods should pay duty; and that there never was any agreement of any description between the Government and you that the said goods were to be admitted duty free." That absolves the Winter Government from anything wrong in the matter. It shows that goods were allowed to come in, subject to consideration afterwards, and without intent to do wrong. And what is the answer of the Reid Newfoundland Company;

St. John's, March 1st, 1902.

HON. E. M. JACKMAN, F.M. & C.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. My memory of the circumstances, with reference to the importation of electric plant, convinces me that your quotation of Mr. Shea's statement does not accurately express the facts. *I am quite clear in my conviction that agreement to allow the importation free of duty was arrived at, and that the delay in completing the entry papers was solely in order that the Government might ascertain if it had power or needed to acquire it to make the remission of duties legal.* The list forwarded by the Government covers so long a period, and includes such a number of articles, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the value of the goods in question; in fact, it is almost impossible to distinguish the invoices applicable to these particular goods, and it will take quite a period to prepare the full statement made by the 6th inst. If you have a statement of values, such as will be necessary, I presume if you institute legal proceedings, I shall be very glad to have a copy to assist me in ascertaining the facts from records in this office. Concerning a matter involved in so much doubt, hasty action would be inexpedient, and I venture, therefore, to express the hope that the Government will not plunge into the litigation threatened by you. This Company ought not to be treated like a common defaulter. If, however, an action is commenced, the Company will defend upon the merits and hope to succeed in establishing the validity and binding force of the under-

standing in relation to the electric-al plant. Yours truly,

(Sgd.), W. D. REID,
V.P. & G.M.

Now Take Both Sides

of the story. Take the statement of Mr. Jackman on the one hand, that Mr. Shea allowed the goods to come in pending the consideration of the Government, which consideration the Government afterwards gave. Then take the statement of the Reid Newfoundland Company on the other hand, that the Government delayed in order that it might ascertain if they had the power to give full entry, and I ask what disgrace is there attached to either the Winter Government or to the Reid Newfoundland Company. Reid applied to have goods allowed in free of duty. The Government said they would consider the matter. It was considered, and no concession was made. Then where is the disgrace. Then the charge of "disgraceful transaction" falls to the ground, and all that remains is the charge of negligence upon somebody's part for not performing their duty in collecting this amount. And why Mr Jackman did not make his demand for payment earlier I do not know. Perhaps the circumstances had not come to his attention, but certainly if they had not come to his attention, he is not justified in stigmatizing the Reid Newfoundland Company and the Winter Government as being guilty of disgraceful conduct. I turn to another letter from Mr. Jackman and what do I find.

W. D. REID, Esq., etc.,

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter under yesterday's date. * * * I do not agree with you that this is a matter involved in doubt. You imported twenty-five hundred and thirty-seven packages of goods and also nearly fourteen hundred pieces of bridge material. These goods are dutiable, and there is no record in any department of the Government releasing your firm from the payment of duties on them. * * *

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. M. JACKMAN,
M.F. & C.

If there was no record of release, why charge the members of the Winter Government with being guilty of a disgraceful transaction. What are they guilty of? Failure to collect duties. Well, Mr. Chairman, I shall presently show you that under Mr. John Cowan, Finance Minister, under Sir Robert Bond, during the year 1900, twice as many articles came in on which the duty was never paid as under Mr. Shea or any other official of the Winter Government, and if there was any disgrace for the Winter Government there was a double disgrace for Mr. Cowan. But I freely absolve Mr. Jackman, I freely absolve Mr. Cowan, I freely absolve Mr. Shea under whom these goods came in from any charge of "disgrace," for in so far as I can see if there was any negligence at all, it was negligence on the part of the understrappers of the Customs, and not of the Ministers, who would not be expected to go spying about the books to see if duties were paid or not, or to question whether the men performed the work they were paid to perform.

(To be continued)

Mr. Morine's Speech.

Facts versus Fiction.

The Finance Minister Badly Beaten.

(Continued.)

And again, this privilege that was applied for by the Reid Newfoundland Company was merely what was allowed other people. I speak now subject to correction, when I say that the St. George's Lumber Company have been allowed their mill machinery or the greater portion of it, free of duty. The Highland Lumber Co. operating in the district of Twillingate, and the members of which are supporters of the Premier, have been allowed to import their mill machinery free of duty. Mr John Browning was allowed to import his machinery in free of duty when he wished to make some changes in biscuit baking a few days ago. And I do not see where in any of these cases free entry was more justified than in the case of goods for the electric works. There is a provision in the Customs Act which specifies that machinery intended for new industries shall be imported in duty free, and I submit that the Government have a right to take into consideration the importation and the public interest and decide. The Reid Company had as much right to apply, and the Winter Government as much right to grant, if they did grant, as those people in the instances I have mentioned had to apply and as the Bond Government had to permit the same. The Minister of Finance tells us as a matter of fact that the Winter Government did not exercise the power, and if so they certainly are not to blame. If they did exercise the power, their example has apparently been followed by the present Ministry. And, Sir, let us deal with the other goods, outside the electrical goods, for a moment, and what do we find? We find that a

Large Quantity of Goods

which were dutiable were imported from time to time. The duty has not been paid, but manifests and permits were taken out, and they are recorded in what are known as the Remains Books in the Custom House. They were subject to duty; but the duty was not collected. I do not defend the neglect in this case, but I do know that the practice in this connection has been followed out with the Nova Scotia Steel Company, of which the Hon. J.S. Pitts, a member of the present Government is agent, and who has only recently paid duties upon goods which they claim should have been admitted duty free, and which the Government claim should not have been so admitted. Lewis Miller & Company, whose agents Harvey & Company are, have been allowed to import considerable quantities of goods, and leave the duty over, pending the decision of the Government as to whether those goods should be admitted duty free or not. I look at the list, and find that a great many pairs of locomotive-wheels, truck-wheels, etc., have come in from time to time, clearly subject to duty, which I presume were imported without duty at the time for a lack of invoice or something of that kind. And now let me take my own connection with this matter, and where do I come in. I am proud to say, sir, that I shall be able presently to show that there is not one tittle of evidence to con-

nect me with the imports, or even of using any influence in regard to the same. I am the only Minister of Finance, who was any considerable time in office, that was not touched by this matter

In The Slightest Degree.

I came into the office of Minister of Finance and Customs in the month of November, 1897, and I remained there until November, 1898, when I resigned under Sir Herbert Murray. None of these accounts refer to either the year 1897, or the year 1898. They do not affect my terms of office as Minister of Finance and Customs, and there is not the slightest reference in this correspondence to a single importation during the first time I was Minister of Finance and Customs under the Winter Government. I find that on April 14th, 1899, I was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. And on the 30th day of May I was appointed Minister of Finance and Customs, in order to prepare the accounts for the House, which sat in the month of June, 1899. On the 18th of July, having been in the office a month and eighteen days, I resigned, Mr. Shea was appointed in my stead, and I went back to the office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which I had taken of my own choice a few months before, so after the 18th of July, 1899, I was never Minister of Finance and Customs. From the 18th July, 1899 up to the 28th November of the same year, I was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, but of that time, from the first of October down to the 10th November, I was in Fortune Bay conducting an election and during all this time I was never in the city and never had anything to do with

The Executive Council.

After the 10th of November I attended a meeting of the Committee of Council at which I took exception to certain things, and as a result I was called upon to resign, and I ceased to be a member of the Government and had nothing to do with it from the date of that meeting, and at that meeting no affairs of Mr. Reid's were discussed at all. So that it may be said that from the 1st of October, 1899 down to the present time I have not been in a position to exercise any control or influence whatever upon Reid's affairs before the Government. Let us go back again to the lists, and what do we find. The first of these goods came in on July 26th, 1899 and consisted of seven cases of springs. Mr. Shea was Acting Minister of Finance and Customs on that date. Then we go down through August September, October and November, when other goods came in, and we find that Mr. Shea was Minister of Finance and Customs from the 10th July, 1899 down to the 23rd January, 1900. After him came Mr. Cowan, and after Mr. Cowan the present Minister, Mr. Jackman, and I will just take this statement in lines, and what do we find. Eighty-eight lines of the returns are taken up with importations under Mr. Shea, 103 are taken up with importations under Mr. Cowan, and 31 with importations under Mr. Jackman, and not a single one under A. B. Morine. If the Hon. the Minister has any other statement which he proposes referring to in his matter, I would point out to him that I asked him to lay the corre-

pondence before this House, and I expected him to lay before the House everything he proposes referring to, according to the well-known

Parliamentary Practice.

I repeat here, Mr. Chairman, not one item was imported under Mr. Goodridge, not one item under Mr. Donnelly, not one item under A. B. Morine, but *all* were imported under Mr. Shea, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Jackman. And I would like again to say, in all fairness to these gentlemen, that I do not think either one of them is in any way responsible for these goods coming in free of duty; because, outside of the electrical goods, which were the subject of correspondence, it does not appear that the others would come to the notice of the Minister. He does not sign a permit. Therefore Mr. Shea, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Jackman may have been entirely ignorant of the fact of these permits being given or of the duties being unpaid. and I certainly was ignorant of it, because it never occurred in my time or with my connivance or knowledge. To get back to the debate of last week. We were dealing with different statements made by the Minister of Finance and Customs, and it is perhaps fortunate that I am able to quote entirely from the reports of the newspaper which supports the Government:

"The present ministry, said Mr J., 'discovered some time ago that Contractor Reid, during the years 1899 1900 and part of 1901, imported materials into this colony, the duties on which amounted to between \$70 000 and \$90,000. not one cent of which duties he had paid. We grappled with the matter and under a threat of legal proceedings secured a payment of 30 000 on account, and we are

Now After the Remainder

When the correspondence is brought down it will reveal the most disgraceful transaction in the history of this colony, and one which occurred under the government of which Mr. Morine was the dominating factor.' "

I am going to keep the honourable the Minister to the point, because he said in his letter to the newspapers that he would prove every word he stated "up to the hilt"; not foreign matters, but every statement which he made on the occasion of this last debate, the statements covered by the correspondence which he was to bring down here, and which we now have before us. I ask the honourable gentleman to prove to the hilt that there was any disgraceful transaction about this affair. I ask him to "prove to the hilt" that there was any "disgraceful transaction" whilst I was a "dominating member" in that Government, whilst I was dominating it for that purpose; that it occurred with my knowledge or connivance, or, as he insinuated or attempted to insinuate, because I was Reid's solicitor and a member of the Government at the same time, and used my office for the purpose of benefitting my client. I shall hold him to that, and shall ask him to "prove it to the hilt" before he goes into any new matter.

(To be Continued)

A Huge Grab Meant.

A Scandalous Transaction.

A petition presented to the Assembly yesterday and the proceedings thereon, indicate that another huge grab out of the public chest is about to be made, and that the public will once more be fleeced unless outspoken indignation is aroused, and that right speedily. On behalf of Messrs. A. W. Harvey, Joseph Outerbridge and A. J. Harvey, the Hon. E. P. Morris presented a petition asking for remuneration for alleged losses by reason of interference under the Railway Act, 1898, with petitioners' rights as sub-tenants of Angel & Co. The facts were briefly explained in the speeches which followed. The Hon. E. P. Morris, who was counsel for Angel & Co. in the recent dry dock arbitration, said that the Supreme Court had decided that Harvey & Co. had no rights upon which that

Arbitration Could Decide.

and that it was also clear that Harvey & Co. could not sue Angel & Co. for damages, inasmuch as the destruction of Harvey & Co's rights as sub-tenants of part of the dry dock premises was caused, not by Angel & Co., but by the Legislature; and therefore the latter should provide the compensation. He asked that the petition be referred to the Government, to consider and introduce legislation. The Leader of the Opposition warned the House to go slowly, as the claim was a large one. He said that a lease of the dry dock had been given to Angel & Co. in 1894, by the Whitway-Bond Government, just on the eve of its defeat. The lease was for a rental of 11,200 per year. But the Harveys were secret partners in the bargain, though the Hon. A. W. Harvey was a member of the Government, and apparently did not

Inform his Colleagues

of his interest in the scheme he was promoting. The dry dock was built and leased for docking purposes, but Harvey & Co. really wanted the store on the southside for coal storage purposes. At the recent arbitration they had claimed \$85,780 for five years' losses by reason of the loss of the premises, and in supporting his claim, the Hon. A. W. Harvey had sworn that the fair rental value of the part of the premises used by Harvey & Co. was \$10,000 per year, or only \$1,200 per year less than the whole amount per year paid for the dry dock by Angel & Co. For this part, worth \$10,000 per year, Harvey & Co. paid Angel & Co. only \$1,500 per year, the difference of \$8,500 meaning the amount per year which the

Colony Had Lost

on this part of the premises alone by

reason of the bargain made in 1894. Harvey & Co's claim of \$85,000 was at least \$40,000 more than all the rental the Colony had received from Angel & Co. for the whole rental of the dry dock during the years they had it from the Colony. To the speaker, it appeared as if Harvey & Co's claim chiefly consisted of a demand for rental they should have paid to the Colony, but which the Colony lost by reason of the secret part played by the Hon. A. W. Harvey in 1894. He urged grave consideration before

Admitting Any Claim.

The Premier expanded at once on the subject of "vested rights," and said he thought the only question was, how much had Harvey & Co. lost. He added that the Government of 1894, of which he was a member, did not know when giving the dry dock lease to Angel & Co. that Mr. Harvey was interested in it, but he could not see that the situation was affected by that fact, as the best tender received had been accepted. He suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the matter, which was done, but as the Government

Controls the Committee.

Harvey & Co. will get their pound of flesh unless public indignation is voiced very loudly. Harvey was a member of the Government which gave the lease, and is a member of the Government which will give the money, as of the Assembly which will vote it. He was secretly a partner in the lease when it was granted by his colleagues, and was in fact the promoter of the scheme. He knew the value of the premises and the profit he could make by the bargain. Has he then any "versed right?" Can a right obtained by fraud ever become "versed?" Does that sacred regard for vested rights which

The Premier Pleaded

obtain in this matter. If so, the Harveys should have paid no rent, instead of \$1,500 per year, as the lower the rental the more their loss would now appear; and the less the Colony got, the more it would have to pay. The whole surroundings smell of corruption. The position occupied by the Hon. A. W. Harvey is a scandalous one. His personal interest is one which makes his membership in the Government now dealing with that interest a scandal. The Minister of Finance, who loudly condemns such things, may be expected to resign, we suppose, and the prospect that the Colony may have to pay a very large award is a still more serious one.

The Harvey Scandal!

Public Sentiment Aroused.

Will the Steal be Permitted?

The Daily News, April 7, 1902

The Committee appointed by the Assembly, to consider the petition of Harvey & Co. for compensation for loss through being dispossessed of a portion of the Dry Dock premises, consists of the Hon. E. P. Morris, Chairman, the Hon. W. H. Horwood, the Hon. E. M. Jackman and H. C. Earle, from the Government side, and Messrs. Morine and Mackay from the Opposition side. The last named has declined to act, upon the ground that as a Dry Dock arbitrator he has already formed an opinion on the claim of Harvey & Co. The chairman, Mr. Morris, is Mr. Harvey's legal adviser, and he and Messrs. Horwood and Jackman are executive colleagues of the principal claimant, while Mr. Earle is and has long been closely connected with Harvey & Co. in trade. A more

Partial Committee

could not have been formed, without appointing the petitioners themselves. Their decision is a foregone conclusion, and Mr. Morine will be the only dissident.

The public should consider the salient facts in this matter. Here are some of them: In 1894, the Whiteway-Bond Government was in power. The Hon. A. W. Harvey was a member of it. A lease of the Dry Dock was given to Angel & Co., for \$11,200 per year, about \$2,800 per year less than the rental payable previously by Simpson & Co. Harvey & Co. were partners with Angel & Co. in the lease, and suppressed all knowledge of this fact from the Government. Angel & Co. were afraid to undertake the speculation, but Harvey & Co. urged them on, and agreed to give them

\$1,500 Per Year

for part of the wharf and the store on the Southside of the Dock premises. At this time, Harvey & Co. were in treaty with the Dominion Coal Co., for their agency in this Colony, and were obliged to find large storage and wharf capacity. It does not appear that Angel & Co. were informed of this fact, and the Government certainly was not, nor was the latter ever informed that any part of the premises was to be used except in the docking business. In the recent arbitration, the Hon. A. W. Harvey, being sworn, was asked this question: "Are you prepared to pledge your oath as to what value in your opinion were the dock premises to your business?" His reply was: "It is certainly worth over \$10,000 per year to us." This premises, worth \$10,000 per year, Harvey & Co. had for \$1,500 per year, so that

Their Clear Profit

on this alone was \$8,500 per year, besides which they had one-half of the profits of the Dry Dock itself

In the recent arbitration, Harvey

& Co.'s claim for damages was made up as follows:—

(1) Coal plant erected by Harvey & Co.—75 per cent. of cost to be paid by them.....	\$ 7 500
(2) Unexpired interest in repairs to wharf and building..	2,180
(3) Sum of annual rents which Harvey & Co. will have to pay for similar accommodation on north side of harbor—5 years @ \$10 200 per year.....	56 100
(4) Compensation for disturbance	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$85 780

Deduct rental payable by Harvey & Co. to James Angel & Co. 5 years @ 1,500.....	7,500
	<hr/>
	\$78 280

This claim the arbitrators refused to consider, upon the ground that as Harvey & Co.'s rights, if any, had

Been Taken Away

by an act of the Legislature which provided no compensation for them. The Supreme Court upheld this decision; Harvey & Co. now appeal to the Legislature to give power to the Supreme Court or an arbitration to take evidence and assess the damage which the Colony would then have to pay. This request the Assembly's committee is now considering, and unless public sentiment is strong enough to condemn the job, the Colony will have to pay \$78,280, and costs, not for any loss by Harvey & Co., but for a gain which they hope to make, chiefly because they had their premises at a rate far below the sworn yearly value. A claim

Against Harvey & Co.,

by the Colony, for six years loss of \$8 500 per year, or \$51 000 in all, as difference between the rental they paid from 1894 to 1900 and the fair yearly rental they should have paid, would be far more in order than any payment to Harvey & Co., and the audacity of their petition is positively astounding. The Hon. A. W. Harvey knew the value of the premises, and was bound to give the benefit of that knowledge to the Government he was a member of. He suppressed that knowledge and consequently obtained the premises far below their real value, and now upon the basis of this dishonest and dishonourable conduct, a

Claim is Based

by him and his partners; and that most outrageous claim, his colleagues in the Government propose for political and personal reasons to aid him in realizing, at the expense of the Colony. No such scandalous transaction has ever before been exposed in this Colony. Now, if ever, healthy public sentiment should speak out and if independence in reality dwell in our leading commercial men, such action will be taken as will make the completion of this scandalous job impossible. Will they move, or have Harvey & Co. the pull to keep them quiet. The public will watch for the answer with bated breath.

Mr. Morine's Speech.

WHO IS AN "ALIEN?"

'Wigwamed Slopes' Episode

THE DAILY NEWS, ST JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, APRIL 7, 1902

(Continued.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another matter, not of so much importance as a matter of fact, but as a matter of insinuation, which I wish to refer to here. I remarked at the outset that upon consideration I wished to leave personalities out of this discussion. I do not think I shall be accused of shrinking whenever I am called upon to defend myself. I was drawn the other day, by the utmost provocation into using words which I freely say I would not have used had I not been provoked, and I regret the use of those words, not because I used them towards an honourable gentleman opposite, but because it would have been far wiser for me not to have given a handle to my opponents; and so for my own sake

I Regret I Used Them.

But I had been sorely provoked. I had been called a servant. I had been charged with coming into this House for the purpose of advocating the cause of my so-called master. I will take the "Herald's" report of the words which immediately preceded the affair:—

Mr. Jackman—The Colony owes much to the Liberal party. It has promoted every beneficial measure in our history.

Mr. Morine—Nonsense!

Mr. Jackman—You may cry "nonsense," but it is true all the same. We projected the railway, the dock, and other measures.

Mr. Morine—Who do you mean by "we?"

Mr. Jackman—I mean the people of Newfoundland, the men of to-day and their forefathers of 50, 75 and 100 years ago, the men who came here from Devon and Limerick, and Exeter and Glasgow to build up the country; not the men who came here a few years ago from the wigwamed slopes of Nova Scotia.

Sir, what was the meaning of that answer. The Honourable Minister may have thought it was clever, but I say it was not only not clever, but it was gross. It was an insult aimed at somebody, either aimed at me, or at people outside this House. If people outside this House, it was an indecent insult; it was more than that, it was an attempt to raise the "alien" cry in its meanest and most contemptible form,—an attempt to make a distinction between those from the east, and those from the west. It was an insult by a Minister of the Crown, not only at the men of Nova Scotia, but at the nativity of those men. And it was more than an insult, and more than an alien cry—it was an attack upon the supposed low birth of some people who live in this country. If it was intended for me, Sir, it would not hurt me much in that respect. The accident of birth neither makes nor

Unmakes a Man.

I was not exactly born in a "wigwam," but I was born in lowly circumstances, of poor, but respectable parents; and I thank God, and take courage, that whatever I have in

this world, I have it through my own industry, and the ability which God has given me. As far as I am concerned, the accident of my birth has taught me to sympathize with the people who surround me, and if I make the cause of the fisherman of Newfoundland my cause, it is because my father was a fisherman and a sailor too. The Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs would be just as much deserving of honour, say more, if he were born in "Gallagher's Range," as if he were born down in "Omrac." It may be that his upbringing has been of the aristocratic form, that he looked down upon people of humble birth; but, Sir, I wish to tell him that, no matter where he was born, it neither adds to nor takes away from his stature as a public man? But let us take his answer, and look at it for a few moments in its various forms, and see what it means and what sense there was in it. The "Men of Devon and Limerick and Exeter and Glasgow"—England, Ireland and Scotland. These men have largely made up this country, and a noble stock they

have proved. Every country of which they have gone has benefited by their presence. Every country of which they form the backbone has reason to be proud, but I say without any intent to insult, but quite the contrary, that when a comparison is made with the men of Nova Scotia in this country, the latter have no reason to be ashamed. If Devon and Limerick, and Exeter and Glasgow send her sons here, Newfoundland has sent hers to Nova Scotia. Our people may have come from these places, but they have not gone back there to earn their living. But the little province which was so subjected to insult by the Hon. the Minister affords thousands

Of Newfoundlanders

their daily bread. There they find employment, there they find hospitality and respect, and I do not think there is a public man in Nova Scotia who would say a word against or insult in the slightest degree any Newfoundlander who might be in that province. And the people from Nova Scotia have played a part in the history of Newfoundland, second to the men from no other part of the world. An Archibald, an Emerson, a Smith-Mackay and a Judge Bennett in the past, and to-day a McDonald, and a McNeil, Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and a Dawson, and a DesBarres, and a Cowperthwaite, of the Methodist Church, have come from "the wigwamed slopes of Nova Scotia." If I go to the bench I find a Little coming from what was once a part of the province of Nova Scotia; I find an Emerson and a Morison descended for Nova Scotians. If I turn to the mining industries I find a Smith-Mackay pioneering in copper mining, and the Nova Scotia Steel Company in iron mining. And we have the Exploits Lumber Company, the Highland Lumber Company and

the St. George's Lumber Company carrying on the lumber operations of the island to-day, and giving employment to our people. And turning again to the domain of religion, we find two out of the three Roman Catholic Bishops in the island are from Nova Scotia. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and the Hon. the Minister a few days ago, with that insult on his lips, went out from the Assembly to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to listen with admiring thousands to the eloquent words which flowed from another silver-tongued son of Nova Scotia—the Rev. Fr. O'Bryan—under whose spell a thousand Newfoundlanders took the pledge of temperance. Was he from the wigwamed slopes? Did he deserve an insult? Was he one of the men outside this House at whom

The Insult Was Levelled?

The Minister said he did not mean me, and I am bound to take him at his word. He meant somebody else. He meant somebody who was not here. He meant a class. He meant to stigmatize and excite feeling against the absent ones. What would be thought of me or any other public man who would refer to the people of this country in the same way.

Mr. Jackman — What about "too green to burn"?

Mr. Morine.—Well, I don't think the Honourable Gentleman is "too green to burn." He'll burn all right when the proper time comes. It is just as well for him to keep his taunts to himself. This is a statement coined by my enemies and it is a good testimony to me when it can be said that the only cry my enemies can get against me is a "bogus" one, which they yell in a manner like unto little boys throwing mud and stones. I never used that phrase. I say, Sir, what would be thought of me or any public man, with sufficient intelligence and education to know what was expected of him, if he referred to the "hovelled hills of Ireland," Or would it become me when in the province of Nova Scotia to speak of the "tilted hills of Newfoundland." Would it be tasteful to refer with a sneer to the "log-cabined plains of America." No, Sir, that sort of thing may be left for the base. It certainly ought not to come from a Minister of the Crown when speaking upon an important question in this House. Michael Davitt, the Patriot of Ireland, sprang from low birth, and his home was on the "hovelled hills," but he deserves all the more credit for that. The hills and slopes of Newfoundland have sent to Canada a Roddick, a Rodgers, and a Boud, and the Canadian public men who would dare make a

Reference to These Men

In the tone of the Minister of Finance would be hissed from the Canadian Parliament. From low degree came the great Americans, Lincoln, the rail splitter of Illinois, and Garfield, from his log cabin in Ohio. The "wigwamed slopes of Nova Scotia" have given the Empire

Nova Scotia" have given the Empire a Howe, a Tupper, a Thompson—men who, in their place and in their time, had no superiors in any country. They have sent their heroes to the Crimea and to the African veldt—a Williams, a Stair and a Borden. They are good citizens of a good country, and have no need to be ashamed when this insult is flung at them. I had hoped that this contemptible "alien" cry was done; that it was at least to be left to the domain of hustings politics, and not to be used by a Minister in this House. If people outside of this Colony look upon this as typical of our sentiments, it will affect the promotion of enterprises by outside capitalists, who will not come here to be insulted. And if any resentment were felt in Nova Scotia, it would fall on thousands of our people who are employed there, because it is they who would have to suffer, and not the Minister of Finance and Customs, who is safe in his place and his official salary. Our boys who wish to get education, our men seeking employment, go to Canada, and they are most hospitably received. No line is drawn, no comment made; and if any line were drawn, it would only be by men whose education or training does not

teach them better. No man of education would think of using such language. And, Mr. Chairman, to return again to

That Alien Cry,

which has been used again and again with reference to myself. I said that language would fail me to express the contemptible nature of that cry. It is a cry addressed to the prejudiced and ignorant. It is the last resort of a man unable to meet his opponent in fair debate, or take the consequences of arguing without insulting. This colony has "aliens" within it, but this country has also sent "aliens" to other countries. For every Nova Scotian in this country there are hundreds of Newfoundlanders in Nova Scotia, but no man would think of insulting them in the manner that the Minister adopts. I have referred to some of them. I have mentioned the brother of the Premier, who conducts a newspaper in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the respect of everyone. I have referred to Dr. Roddick, who, in the city of Montreal and in the Parliament of Canada, occupies a place in public respect not second to any man. We look at our newspapers and read of the "SUCCESS OF OUR BOYS ABROAD," but what inconsistency to boast of the success of our Newfoundlanders abroad, and then insult every alien who may come into this Colony. Why the Patron Saint of Ireland—St. Patrick himself—was an alien, and a slave. George Washington was an Englishman. Sir John Macdonald and Alexander McKenzie were aliens in Canada, and Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. And in this country of ours we are all either aliens or descendants of aliens. Only the Indians were natives, and those our ancestors de-

stroyed. No member of this House claims to be descended from them, except possibly the Hon. the Minister of Finance and Customs. I was born in the Province of Nova Scotia, of which I am proud. I am a citizen of no mean country. It is a province and a colony second to none under

The British Flag.

But my children were born in Newfoundland, and my love for this country—my children's home—is not divided, but rather doubled by the fact that though born somewhere else, this is my adopted land, my foster mother. I have held my seat in this House for sixteen years, the longest term possibly for one district continuously, of any member in this Legislature, except the member for St. John's West, the Hon. Mr. Morris. I have been a good member, and I represent faithful constituents. My authority for a seat in this House is the votes of the men of Bonavista Bay—a district second in intelligence and a people inferior to none in this island. And I am entitled to sit here free from insult; insult to myself; or to those born in my native Province. This insult would have come with bad grace under any circumstances, but it came with worse grace when it emanated from a Minister of the Crown, a servant of His Majesty, without any provocation. It had nothing to do with the main subject of this debate, and there was no reason whatever for its introduction. It was brought up to irritate and annoy, and to disengage attention from the main subject which was before us. I have purposely avoided, sir, any reference to the more privately personal matters which came up in that debate. I can discuss and will discuss them when necessary, but I am satisfied that it is far better that we should refrain from these, and keep ourselves to the main point at issue. But I could not be expected to defend Newfoundland when abroad if I did not rise in defence of my native province here this evening. I trust the matter before us now, sir, will be discussed from beginning to end, until there is nothing more to be said about it, and then be allowed to sink into oblivion.

The "Jader" Scorched.

Mr. Morine's Crisp Reply

To Finance Minister's Slander, Untruth,
Bullying, and Blackguardism.

The Daily News, April 7, 1902

(Continued from 8rd page.)

Mr. MORINE.—The Minister of Finance concluded his remarks with an expression of the hope that he had taught me "how to conduct myself." Well, Sir, I can only say that I despair of ever teaching him the same lesson. For, after the exhibition he has given us here this evening, I do not think he has either the intelligence or the decency to be taught anything at all. But I shall certainly show him, if he is able to understand anything, before I get through that he, a Minister of the Crown, has placed himself before this House and the country as a common and indecent slanderer, a man who has falsified the records and made lying and false charges against me, and which I shall challenge him to prove before a committee of this House. I shall take up the charges one by one and prove that the Finance Minister throughout this evening has acted the part of a bully and a blackguard. I regret to be forced to use strong, perhaps violent language, but I do it solely in self-defence, and to teach a lesson in manners he will never forget to a man whose repentance cannot be aroused for crimes committed except by the use of the bludgeon or the

Cat of Nine Tails.

Milder language would be thrown away on a man so lost to decency as the Minister has shown himself to be. And, Sir, I think you will admit that I gave no cause this afternoon to be treated this way by the Honourable the Minister, but that I made a speech on public matters, carefully avoiding personalities in every possible way, in order that the subject matter of the debate might be dealt with in a proper manner. I think everyone who heard my speech this afternoon, and then heard the reply of the Minister of Finance and Customs, will admit that his conduct has been the most disgraceful this Legislature ever witnessed; for, from the moment when he first bellowed "Reid's Solicitor" down to the last time he used that same expression he has convinced us that he only has the lungs as well as the brains of an ass. He wishes his words "to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land." Well, Sir, if the bray of a donkey can reach that distance, his wish will be gratified. The Chief Clerk of this House once referred to another member of this Legislature as "a bumptious blatherskite," but that name may well be added to the title. "Jackman the Jader" he had previously given the Finance Minister himself after

To-Day's Exhibition.

And in order that we may discuss the question which we started with this afternoon, I will take the record, of the Minister's speech and travelling backward, summarily dispose of some of the things which the Minister wantonly dragged into debate this day. Not only by word but by insinuation, has the Finance Minister descended to-night, deliberately and maliciously, to the position of a common slanderer; ready to wound, yet afraid to strike.

Mr. JACKMAN.—It seems I struck pretty hard

Mr. MORINE.—You struck like a blackguard; because you descended to the use of language and state-

ments which you knew were untrue and if you did not know they were untrue, you did not know they were true, and had no reason to suppose them true. Here, Mr. Chairman, is a Minister making charges across the floor of this House of so serious a character that, if they were true, I should be driven in disgrace from this Legislature. No Minister should make such charges unless he was prepared to prove them. If true, I should deserve to be turned from public life; and if not true, if the Minister only *thought* they were true, then sir I say he is a common and indecent slanderer, and has taken up a position as Minister of the Crown, which the Governor, if properly advised, would punish by compelling him to resign.

From His Councils.

I take up the smallest of these things and the last of them. The Hon. the Minister referred to the taking of specie out of the vaults, in 1897; \$20,000 for which I merely gave an I.O.U. and \$6,000 for which I gave a formal order, and, although he did not say so, he left the insinuation that I had taken this money for my own purposes or for improper purposes. I say that the Minister in making that insinuation knew he was slandering me, because there was nothing in that matter that was at all wrong. I take issue that it was informal even, because it was not only right but legal, and I think I am able to give as good a definition of what is legal as the Minister of Finance and Customs.

Mr. JACKMAN.—Oh, I am only a tailor.

Mr. MORINE.—The Minister might be excused if he were a good tailor, but he is a very inferior one. But what are the facts, sir? The Government ordered the payment of \$8,000 to the men whose property had been taken on the Brigus branch railway and as the damage had been assessed by a Board of Arbitration, and we had to pay the men, Mr. T. C. Duder was sent over with a Clerk of the Department and a Constable to pay the claims. And inasmuch as we had \$8,000 of

"Bond's Silver,"

as it was then called, lying in the treasury, and on the other hand our bank account was overdrawn and we would have to pay interest on the money if we drew the amount out of the banks, I took the silver, and sent Mr. Duder with it to pay the claims. Well, sir, was I not distributing that silver and getting it scattered about the country, and in addition saving interest to the treasury? Governor Murray, who never lost an opportunity of attacking me, thought he had some means of getting a hold on me, and so demanded my authority for this action. And my answer to him was, as it now is to the Minister of Finance and Customs, that as Finance Minister I was the custodian of that money, and having an order from the Government to pay an amount, it was my own business to decide whether I paid it by cash or cheque. I was taking the Colony's silver for the discharge of the Colony's debts. What harm was there in that? Was there anything in it to stain my character? And if not, why does the Minister to-night use words which insinuate wrongdoing? Now, Sir, there are many

other matters, and I shall have to deal very briefly with some of them. The Honourable gentlemen referred to Lewis Miller & Company and stated that I went to London in 1900 with an agreement in my pocket that I was

To Become Premier

of this country, and whilst in London agreed with Mr. Miller to become his standing solicitor for a stated salary. I wish to say right here that both these statements are infamously false. There is not a word or tittle of truth in either of them. And I challenge the Honourable gentleman to the proof. I tell him he is a slanderer, and if he knows his position he he will either take back his statements or prove them. The truth of what I say can be borne out by everybody. When I left here in February 1900, I had no promise of the Premiership. I had been dismissed by Sir Henry McCallum weeks before.

Mr. JACKMAN.—Are you not the solicitor of Mr. Miller yet?

Mr. MORINE.—yes.

Mr. JACKMAN.—Were you not then?

Mr. MORINE.—No. The Honourable Minister may squirm all he likes, but he will get time to get over his squirming. When I went from here in the month of February, 1900, I was not a member of the Government. I had been turned out by Governor McCallum, and the prior agreement with regard to the Premiership was broken. I was not even a pledged supporter of the Winter party at the time I went away. I went to London with Mr. Reid, and whilst there both he and Mr. Miller asked me to draw up an agreement for them, in reference to business between them. Afterwards I undertook the work for Mr. Miller but before I did a stroke for him, the Winter Government had been defeated in the House. I was never engaged permanently by Mr. Miller. I have

No Standing Retainer

at this moment. I get paid only as Mr. Morris or any other lawyer is

said, for every job I do for Mr. Miller. The charge the Minister of Finance has made in this House is two-fold. It is that I went to London with an agreement in my pocket that I was to get the Premiership, and that whilst there and with that agreement in my pocket I made an agreement with Lewis Miller to become his standing solicitor. I tell the Minister that both statements are malicious falsehoods and I challenge the proof, and when the Hon. gentleman comes to the point he will find that he does not know the nature of proof. He will find that he is unable to put 2 and 2 together, and make 4. The Honourable gentleman will bear in mind that he did not charge me with being the Solicitor of Lewis Miller & Company, but that I made an agreement in London to become their standing Solicitor. Of course, I am their Solicitor, and the Hon. A. W. Harvey is their Agent, and I have as much right to act as their solicitor as Mr. Harvey has to be their agent. As much right as Mr. Morris has to be the Solicitor of the St. George's Lumber Company, or any other lawyer has to be the Solicitor

Of Any Other Company.

But to come to another matter. The Hon. gentleman said that all the imports which had been made into this Colony on Reid's steamers duty free, had been made whilst I was in the Government, and that the thing was allowed by my influence. I tell him that statement is a malicious, malignant falsehood; that he is guilty of that falsehood, and I demand that he take it back or stand convicted before this House as a common slanderer. I am making my words forcible, Mr. Chairman, because I think nothing but a lance is keen enough to get through the skin of the donkey before me this evening. The Honourable gentlemen will find before he gets through this debate, that he has undertaken a bigger contract than he calculated upon, and that he cannot come into this House and bully me, however much he may bully other people.

(To be continued)

PROVED TO THE HILT.

Out of His Own Mouth

Hon. A. W. Harvey Proves
the Position Set Up
By the "News."

The Whiteway-Bond Government resigned office on April 10th, 1894, and was succeeded by the Goodridge-Morine Administration. The very last act of the dying council was to sign a lease of the Dry Dock to James Angel & Co., effective as of ten days earlier. The Hon. A. W. Harvey was a member of the Government which gave the lease, and at the same time a secret partner with Angel & Co. in the Dry Dock matter; and he had at the time a contract with the Dominion Coal Company which required the possession by him of the southern side of the Dry Dock premises. His personal interest in the lease became sealed from the personal knowledge of his colleagues, and he concealed from the Governor, whose councillor he was, sworn to serve the Crown with faith and honor, not only his personal position, but also

His Knowledge

of the commercial value of the premises he sought

In the recent Dry Dock Arbitration, Harvey & Co. made a claim for \$78,280; and witnesses were called by their counsel, Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C., to prove the correctness of the claim. The Hon. A. W. Harvey was one of these witnesses, and he gave evidence on oath. We shall prove the story of this great fraud upon the Colony by quotations from the reported proceedings.

In his opening address to the arbitrators, Sir W. V. Whiteway said: "Messrs Harvey & Co. at this time (when Angel & Co. were negotiating for the lease) were in treaty with the Dominion Coal Co. for their agency, and were obliged under the proposal of that Company to find large storage capacity and improved machinery for handling coal, which they found could

Be Obtained Nowhere

in St. John's but at the Dry Dock premises. They therefore proposed to Angel & Co. to take a part of the Dry Dock for that purpose, * * * and Angel & Co. concluded the arrangement with the Government."

This statement conclusively proves that Harvey & Co. did not make merely a fortunate speculation when they took the Dock—did not, that is take it on the chance, and afterwards find it a prize—but they knew its value in advance, and this knowledge was in the possession of the Hon. A. W. Harvey, as a councillor when he allowed the premises to be let to his partners at far less than its value. We shall now quote from his own evidence:

Hon. A. W. Harvey (sworn), examined by Sir W. V. Whiteway.

Q. When did you commence to occupy that premises?

A. Almost immediately after Angel & Co. got the lease.

Q. What do you estimate the value of the premises at?

A. It is certainly worth \$10,000 a year to us.

Q. What is the amount of your claim for losses (by losing $5\frac{1}{2}$ years of the lease)?

A. \$85,998 as a whole. I would rather hold on to the dock premises. I would vastly rather hold them than receive that in cash.

Q. Had you (before the lease was made) any specific arrangement with the Dominion Coal Co. regarding the making of certain alterations?

A. They made it a *sine qua non* that we should get storage for so many tons specified in the agreement. * * * They were to pay us a commission if we provided that accommodation for them. * * * We can't get the accommodation anywhere else. Its not to be had in St. John's harbor.

Cross-examined by Sir J. S. Winter.

Q. The terms of the agreement between you and Angel (put in) were practically agreed before Angel took the lease, weren't they?

A. Yes.

Q. And they have been substantially acted on ever since?

A. Yes.

Q. Under this arrangement there was a sort of partnership between you and Angel in the taking of the Dock?

A. Yes.

Q. It is a sort of arrangement and would be a company?

A. Yes.

Q. And the company would have taken the lease?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were a part of the company?

A. Yes.

* * * *

Q. You are speaking now of something that does not appear on the face of these documents?

A. I am speaking of the position we were in at the time (in April, 1894, when the Dock lease was taken), the reason which induced us to make this arrangement with Angel. We wanted storage and coal plant. Angel wanted machine shops and repairs to ships. We undertook to take part of the Dock for purposes which would pay us.

Q. You had a part of the earnings of the Dock?

A. Yes nothing else but the Dock.

[Note: For half the Dock profits, Harvey & Co., in six years, netted over \$20,000.]

Q. You say: "the Dock was certainly worth \$10,000 per year to us"?

A. The arrangement with the Coal Co. was that we were to receive a commission for putting out so much coal in a short time, and which we could only get by getting the Dock. I don't claim now for the loss of the business, for we hope still to hold it, but we never could have got this business but for the getting the Dock. I can quite positively say the Dock was worth \$10,000 per year to us, not including the dividends we got on the docking.

Q. A portion of that \$10,000 for commission?

A. No. If you will read the agreement you will see that an integral part of it was that we should get the Dock. I pledge my oath that the position of the Dock is worth \$10,000 per year to us.

Q. In other words, what you were paying \$1,500 per year for, you would have to pay \$10,000 more for is that so?

A. Yes.

In this evidence the whole crime against the Crown and the Colony stands confessed; the prior agreement between the Coal Co., and Harvey, which called for the Dock premises; the knowledge by Harvey of the commercial value of the premises; and the suppression by him of that knowledge from the Government of which he was a member; the secret partnership of Harvey, with Angel & Co., hidden from the Government, containing Harvey as a member, which

— 2 —
treated with Angel & Co. as a principal when they were in reality only tools of

The Schemer Harvey.

In the face of this evidence, the continued presence of the Hon. A. W. Harvey in the Government is a public menace. He is forsworn as one of His Majesty's advisers, and unfit for a seat in the Executive Council. For merely acting as professional adviser to a contractor with the Government, which contractor was not himself a member of the Government, the present Leader of the Opposition was dismissed from the Council by Governor Murray. But here is a far more flagrant case. The Hon. A. W. Harvey has been a principal in a fraud upon the public, in a breach of trust to the Governor and the Colony, and the evidence has been furnished by himself on oath. Is there to be one law for Tories and another for Liberals, one for the rich and another for the poor, one for principals and another for agents? The public looks to His Excellency the Governor to do his plain duty in this respect. The public confidence cannot be continued in an Executive which contains any man guilty of the offence now brought home to the Hon. A. W. Harvey. As for the

Audacious Claim

made on the Legislature, to indemnify Harvey & Co. for the loss of the unholy profits they expected to continue to reap from this fraud, it is so gross an offense that the Legislature which dared to vote in favor of it would invite violence at the hands of an outraged people. On the contrary, a demand must be made at once on Harvey & Co. for a rental of \$8 500 per year for six years which they have deprived the Colony of by under payment of rental at a fair value, and to that possibly should be added the \$20,000 received by Harvey & Co. as half profits of the Dry Dock, for the Hon. A. W. Harvey is in reality in the position towards the Colony of a swindling trustee, since as an Executive Councillor he had no more right to make profit by secret partnership in arrangements with the Colony than a trustee with trust funds. The public must wake up over this matter. This is the greatest fraud on the public unearthed for years, the most unseemly scandal, and if there be a really public sentiment in the Colony, it should manifest itself now.

The "Jader" Scorched.

Mr. Morine's Crisp Reply

To Finance Minister's Slander, Untruth,
Bullying, and Blackguardism.

The Daily News, April 8, 1902

(Continued.)

What are the facts about the steamers, sir? The Bruce came here in October, 1897, before I had a seat in the Government, and every other steamer came in after I had ceased to be a member of the Government. *No one single steamer came in here during the whole period I was in the Winter Government.* The first steamer to come here after the Bruce was the Glencoe, and she arrived here on Dec. 31st, 1899, *two months after I had ceased to be a member of the Government.* The Argyle arrived on the 19th February, 1900; the Clyde arrived on the 18th March, 1900; the Dundee arrived on the 13th July, 1900; the Ethie arrived on the 29th July, 1900; the Fife arrived on the 25th September, 1900; the Home arrived on the 26th October, 1900. All from the Clyde down came in under the Bond Government, under Mr. Cowan, and not under me. Not one single dollar's worth of goods was imported on these steamers under me, either whilst I was the Minister of the Department of Customs or whilst I was a member of the Executive Council, and, therefore, the Honourable the Minister stands before this House impaled as a slanderer, deliberately and maliciously going out of his way to attack me, and to make charges as false as he is himself; which he cannot prove, and which no decent man would have dared to make. He said these things were brought in under the "dominating influence of A. B. Morine," and that he would "prove his statement to the hilt." I tell him now he is not telling the truth. There is one little word of four letters which I might use towards the Hon. gentleman, but

I Hesitate to Use It.

Not one of these steamers, I repeat came in under me, or with my knowledge, nor did I ever speak to any member of the Government on the matter; and I challenge the Minister to produce any member of the Government or official whom I did speak to or endeavour to influence in this matter. I believe, as far as I can ascertain, that duties were properly paid; but whether they were or not, I never had the slightest thing to do with the matter. And yet the Minister gets up and makes statements of the character he has made this afternoon and night. No language of mine is strong enough to use towards a man guilty of such contemptible conduct. He need not think he will get clear by bullying or shouting. He will either prove his statements or leave the majority of this House to brand him what I term him—a common and indecent slanderer. I challenge him to take the men on his own side of the House, and form a committee out of them, to decide upon these charges. And now, Sir, let us come to the next subject—the Nova Scotia Steel Company. The Minister of Finance said that the Nova Scotia

Steel Company imported in goods free of duty, and that I allowed this to be done. I tell him this is a lie. I never allowed the Nova Scotia Steel Company to do anything of the kind. I dare the Minister to attempt to prove it, and I tell him that unless he proves it he will

Stand Convicted

before the country and the House in this matter also as a common and indecent slanderer. The agent of the Nova Scotia Steel Company is the Hon. J. S. Pitts, who sits in the Government opposite, and who only recently has paid duties on goods imported for the company some time since. And yet the Honourable the Minister sits "cheek by jowl" with Mr. Pitts, who has kept back these duties so long. All the time, from the day the first of these goods came in, down to the present time, Mr. Pitts has been a member of the Government—first of the Winter Government and now of the present Government—and he is the Agent of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and the Minister is proud to sit alongside of him.

Mr. JACKMAN—Goods were imported on the 7th July, and you sat in the chair of the Minister of Finance until the 18th July.

Mr. MORINE—I think I ceased to be a member of the Customs Department on the 10th of July, and that Mr. Shea was appointed in my place.

Mr. JACKMAN—I will go over to your desk and get the proof for you.

Mr. MORINE—Come on.

Mr. Jackman crosses and reads "the first importation of goods for the Nova Scotia Steel Company to Bell Island on the 7th of July 1899."

Mr. JACKMAN—There's my proof.

Mr. MORINE—Now Mr. Chairman that proves a great lot. It only proves what I said a moment ago. The Minister

Brings Down a Report

proving that on the 7th day of July 1899, goods for the Nova Scotia Steel Coy. were imported into Bell Island. Why of course they were landed at Bell Island. Suppose I assume that report is correct. Is there any evidence in that to show any sensible man that the import was ever reported at St. John's on that date. There is a Customs officer at Bell Island. What would the Custom House at Saint John's have to do with that importation? What would the Minister of Finance and Customs in St. John's have to do with it. I said that I would prove the Minister did not know how to put 2 and 2 together and make 4. Why, Sir, that report never came to the Custom House at St. John's whilst I was there. The facts themselves prove it would not come. It is only one chance in a thousand that if goods were imported into Bell Island on the 7th, knowledge would be in St. John's Custom House on the 10th. I say there is no proof that if I were Minister on the 30th August instead of the 10th July,

that I would know of the importation. It might be a month before I would know of it; it might be more, the Customs Officer at Bell Island might allow the goods to go, there are a thousand "mights" which suggest themselves to anyone but a man who was desirous of taking away his fellowman's character. The Honourable gentleman went further. He said I "allowed" it to be done. Now "allowance" means "knowledge." Now then I tell the Hon. gentleman that if the goods came in,

I Had No Knowledge

of the matter, and his charge that I "allowed" them to come in without paying any duty is a deliberate falsehood. The statement was made for the purpose of showing that in some way or other I had been a party to an importation by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, which was not honest and fair; and the point was that they were imported a few days before I went out of office—although they were imported into Bell Island, and I went out of office a few days afterwards at St. John's. Let the Hon. gentleman summon a single witness to show that I knew anything of the goods being imported into Bell Island, or that the duty was not being paid. Let him be prepared to prove these things before he makes such statements, if he has any regard for his own credit. And if there was anything wrong about the matter, why does Mr. Jackman condemn me and not condemn his own colleague. Why does he condemn me and sit alongside of Mr. Pitts, who, not only during this matter, but in every other thing that was referred to in this debate, sat in the Government, dominated me out of the Government, and, as a result of a corrupt bargain, is now a member of the Government opposite, and a colleague of the virtuous Minister of Finance and Customs. But, Sir, the statement of the Minister that I knew these goods were imported in free of duty, and that I permitted this, is a malicious falsehood, uttered for the purpose of taking away my character. He takes advantage of

The Accidental Fact

that these goods were imported into Bell Island whilst I was Minister of Finance & Customs, and with that accidental fact tries to take away my character. And sir, the man who steals another man's character is no better than a common sneak thief. For a meaner thing it is impossible for the human mind to conceive. And I tell him here, as I have repeatedly told him this evening, that in this matter he stands before the House impaled as a malicious slanderer, and if he does not attempt to prove his charge he will stand convicted before the country as a coward as well. That is a broad enough challenge, and the Minister will either prove his words, or the members of his party should show their appreciation of his misconduct by

putting him out of the Government, to which his presence is a disgrace. Now just a word, Mr. Chairman, in reference to a matter which is outside of this debate, but which, the Hon. gentleman declared in standing up, was "a red herring across the trail." He charges that his insult to the Nova Scotians was brought into discussion by me this afternoon as a "red herring." Considering the fact that I was only replying to him, it appears to me to be the same old "red herring" that he brought into the debate on Tuesday last, and has been trying to squirm clear of ever since. He attempted to explain his insulting words this evening, and

I Have no Hesitation

in denouncing his explanation as a disgraceful untruth. The Honourable gentleman has discovered a very sudden admiration for the people of Nova Scotia, and he says his words did not mean them at all. Well, sir, he said the other night he did not mean me. I did not believe him then. I do not believe him now. Nobody who heard him believes him. Everybody who heard him the other night knew he meant me, and that he had not the courage to say so, or the decency to take back his remark. I tell him he was dealing with untruth when he stated he did not mean me. If he did not mean me, he was more of a coward than I supposed, because he referred to somebody who was not here to answer the charge. We all know that it was a mean insult, it was a low insult; and when he said he did not mean me, it was to escape the Speaker's ruling. And he has tried to explain his answer this evening, by stating that he did not mean the "people of Nova Scotia," but "wigwamers." Whom did he mean by that? The Hon. gentleman smiles. Well, sir, if he can afford to smile over the use of that sort of language, and that sort of wriggling, then I am sorry for his appreciation of the sentiments of this community. For to insult and then to lie to get clear of the insult is contemptible beyond expression. And if he meant what he said a week ago to be applied to me, now, after thinking it over for a week, why does he not rise in his seat, and say that it was said in a heat, and that he regrets the use of the words. He wishes to leave the sting there, by leaving the imputation against me which he

Has Not the Courage

to openly avow to anyone. He apologizes to every Nova Scotian in the country, and will go outside of this House and shake hands with them, and tell them he only meant me, whilst he stands up before the Speaker, and says he did not mean me but someone else. The Hon. gentleman tries to show that it was a retort which came naturally upon my answer. But he distorts the record, and misrepresents the fact. He was talking about what 'we' had done in this country. And I said "whom do you mean by we." The obvious

- 3 -

answer was, "I mean the Liberal party." His reply was, I mean "the people of the country," but there was certainly no sense in that. My question was a proper one, sir, and ought to have had a proper answer, instead of a low insult. But I take it all to myself, because I know it was meant for myself. And now I think we can pass over that matter, and come to the next point. The Hon. gentleman in his original charge stated that the transactions under debate occurred whilst I was a member of the Winter Government, and a dominating member. And he offered to prove that charge. He repeated again and again that he would prove that charge, but he has not proved it yet. He has done nothing but repeat and reiterate, and spend breath and bel low over it, and yet he fails to prove anything at all. Let us examine what the charge was. I went into it this afternoon, but I wish to regeat it. The Hon. gentleman said that "disgraceful transaction occurred under the Winter Government, while Mr. Morine was a dominating member." I have pointed out this afternoon that whilst some of the items were imported under that Government, it was while Mr. Shea was Minister of Finance and Customs, and he is now a supporter of the present Government, and a friend of the present Minister, and while I was in Fortune Bay fighting an election.

(To be Continued.)

THE PEOPLES' HOPE

Is in the Governor

**To Prevent the Steal Contemplated
by Harvey & Co.**

The Daily News, April 9, 1902

The petition of Harvey & Co. for compensation in connection with the Dry Dock matter continues to excite public attention, and the evidence given by the Hon. A. W. Harvey before the arbitrators, as quoted yesterday by the News, was the topic of general conversation, and, to some extent, general amazement, so startling to many was the state of affairs it revealed.

There is much speculation over the course which His Excellency will pursue in the crisis; the revelations have created, coupled with confidence that he will do the absolutely right thing. He is an English gentleman, under the influence of no local clique political or social, and not even the Harvey "pull" can possibly affect him. He has in his council a man whose own evidence on oath has proven that he used a similar position for

His Own Great Profit

by faithlessness to his public duty, and by suppression of material facts from his colleagues, for Premier Bond declared in the Assembly on Friday last that Harvey's colleagues in 1894 did not know that he was personally interested in the Dock lease. And now that Harvey & Co. are petitioners asking to be allowed to make a grab of public money, and one executive colleague introduces the petition, three executive colleagues compose the majority of the committee to report upon it and the Premier himself openly supports the petition even before the committee is appointed, it is manifest that the continuance of the Hon. A. W. Harvey in the Executive Council would be a public menace and a public scandal. If he had any of the finer

Feelings of a Gentleman,

Mr. Harvey would relieve the Governor of embarrassment, and himself of some odium by tendering his resignation before it was demanded by His Excellency.

That Harvey & Co. really had an agreement with the Dominion Coal Co. prior to the Dry Dock lease, and that the Dry Dock premises was therefore a necessity to them, is a fact not very hard to convince the public of, because it is recognized that it is this fact which really gives the greater force to the charge of fraud against the Hon. A. W. Harvey. His own evidence, quoted yesterday, was of itself of an absolutely convincing character, upon this point, but we are able to-day to supplement it by other testimony which will be universally accepted as final. We quote the following from the evidence given before the Dry Dock Arbitrators.

April 6th, 1900.

A. J. Harvey. (sworn.)

Examined by Sir W. V. Whiteway, K C.

Q. You are doing business in St. John's under the firm name of A. J. Harvey & Co.

A. Yes.

Q. Where have you carried on the coal business.

A. The southern part and shed thereon of Dry Dock.

Q. Had you any agreement with A. W. Harvey & Co.

A. I had an arrangement that I was as a firm (A. J. Harvey & Co.) to carry on the coal business.

Q. A. W. Harvey & Co. are partners in your firm.

A. Yes.

Q. In the arrangement with Angel & Co., were you interested with A. W. Harvey and Joseph Outerbridge.

A. I had a fifth of Harvey & Co's interest.

Cross-examined by Sir J. S. Winter, K C.

Q. You are not one of the parties who signed the agreement with the Dominion Coal Co.

A. No, that was A. W. Harvey & Co.

Q. Your interest is under another agreement with Harvey & Co. Did you agree with them to take a share before the Dominion Coal Co's agreement was concluded.

A. I agreed with them before the Dock was actually taken. * * * Before any lease of the Dock was made it was agreed between ourselves that if the thing went through, I was to have an interest in it. I had nothing to do with the agreement in 1898 (one year before the Dock lease) with the Dominion Coal Co. * * * I don't think that agreement so far as they were concerned was carried out at all until they had the Dock. * * * I have never seen the agreement, but I believe they were bound to have special premises. It was really in that way that the new agreement I was interested in came about. A. W. Harvey & Co. wished to alienate a part of the Dock, but could not do so without my consent, and then I became interested to the extent of one-fifth. * * * In order to do the extensive business Harvey & Co. anticipated, they had to provide suitable premises, and found none suitable but the Dock. They found the Dock premises which the Dominion Coal Co. had compelled them to find.

Q. The Dock enabled them not only to perform their agreement with the Dominion Coal Co., but to provide you with the use of part of the premises?

A. Yes, that was essentially part of their agreement with the Dominion Coal Co. For them to provide premises for me was part of the carrying out of that agreement. Harvey & Co. had to provide premises for their (coal) customers.

Q. When the lease was granted to Angel & Co. (in 1894) the arrangements embodied in these agreements had been practically come to?

A. Yes, we had agreed with Angel & Co. that we should have a joint interest.

It would be waste of space to quote more of the evidence to

Prove the Essential

points in this whole matter. That Harvey & Co. had an agreement with the Dominion Coal Co. prior to the lease of the Dock to Angel & Co., that Harvey & Co. were partners with Angel & Co. in the lease, and that these material facts were suppressed by A. W. Harvey from his colleagues in the Government, is as plain as noonday. Never was a crime more clearly proven. Never was a great fraud more pointedly brought home to the guilty man. And if there be such a thing as public virtue, or if not virtue then shame; if there be not one law for the rich and another for the poor; if public office be not the spoil of the merely brazen freebooter in high places, the punishment will suit the crime, and the sword of justice will fall so speedily as to teach a needed lesson, and strike so deep as to prove that it is not wielded by weak hands.

A HUGE BLUFF

Exposed by Mr. Morine!

The Minister of Finance Made
Sick and Sorry.

(Continued.)

Mr. JACKMAN.—You said you were not in the country.

Mr. MORINE.—I was not in St. John's.

Mr. JACKMAN.—What about the 26th July.

Mr. MORINE.—The Hon. gentleman points out that on the 26th July seven cases of car springs were brought in. Was I Minister of Finance and Customs at the time? No, I was Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I was not out of the country. I was mistaken when I stated that I was. The mistake arose out of the fact that I had not then the remotest knowledge of the dates when the imports were made. I, in my position, would not have the slightest knowledge of any imports Reid was making. Nobody knows better than the Minister that not one item goes before the members of the Executive Council. Not one member of the Government, except possibly the Minister of Finance and Customs, could possibly know about it. I don't think Mr. Shea even knew, because he would not be aware of any attempt to get the goods through the Customs.

Some Other Official

would give the permits. As Minister of Finance, Mr. Shea, would not necessarily know anything about it. And what difference does it make whether I was in the country or out of the country? Suppose I had never said I was out of the country. Does the point that I was in the country throw the responsibility upon me? I was in the country, and so was Mr. Cowan, and so was Mr. Jackman, and so was the Premier of to-day. What did Mr. Bond know about it? What did Mr. Cowan know about it? What did Mr. Jackman know about it? What could I know about it? I happened to be in another Department when a few articles came in. But these are all small matters, until we come down to the electrical goods in November, and these were imported whilst I was in Fortune Bay, conducting an election, and it was utterly impossible I could have anything to do with these. But I tell the Minister here with regard to all the goods, that when he states over and over again that they were imported free of duty by my influence or domination, that he is uttering a deliberate, malicious lie. He cannot show from the day I entered the Government, that I allowed, consciously or knowingly, a single article to come in exempt from duty. I tell him that he deliberately slanders me, and when he says I used my influence, he lies in his teeth. I ought to apologize to the House for the use of such gross words, but nothing less could

Get Under the Skin

of the scoundrel who would make such lying statements. Nothing short of a lance could pierce his hide. Sir I repeat, I was not in the Colony when a great many of these articles were imported. I went out of the Government on the 28th day of No-

vember, having been six weeks previous in Fortune Bay. I could have nothing to do with any imports whilst I was there. But why blame me and not Mr. Shea? Why blame me, and not every other member of the Government?

Mr. JACKMAN.—Were you not Reid's Solicitor?

Mr. MORINE.—I was not Reid's Solicitor in the House of Assembly, or in my office as head of a department. I was employed as a lawyer for my work in the courts of the Colony, and not as an agent any more than any Hon. member of this House is an agent. Is Mr. Harvey an agent in this House for any company he is agent for outside? Is Mr. Morris an agent for the companies he advises? Is Mr. Pitts an agent in the Government for the N.S. Steel Company. No one but a man of low intelligence and lower morals would think of making such a charge. Does the Hon. gentleman know what a solicitor has to do? As Solicitor, I am not a tailor, I am not a shoemaker, and I am not an agent. I do the work of a Solicitor, the same as any Solicitor in the country. I will take the Hon. gentleman's retainer to-morrow, and work for him honestly and well, but it does not follow that I am going to be his agent in the House of Assembly. The Hon. the Minister makes charges, and then to prove the charges proceeds to draw upon his imagination, and

His Own Low Morals,

for the purpose of stigmatizing someone else. And I tell him here if he means to say that I ever used my influence for Reid, in the Government of the Colony, I denounce him as a malicious slanderer. Ask my colleagues. Call them to the bar of this House, and take their oaths. Ask Mr. LeMessurier, or any of the understrappers in the Customs Department. Call in all my enemies who had anything to do with the Government. Bring Mr. Reid to the bar of this chamber, and ask him if he ever desired me to be his agent in this House, or if I ever offered to be. Ask the members of the Government if I ever raised my voice or used my influence in any department in Reid's favor in any way whatever. The Hon. gentleman said I was in the Government, that I was in the Colony, that I was in the Executive Council, when these goods were imported. Now sir, if he means I was in the Government, in the Colony and was a member of the Executive Council when some of these goods came in, then the records prove he is right; but if he means I was absolutely in the Executive Council at any meeting when this question was brought up, and when the Executive Council dealt with the question, then I tell the Honourable gentleman that he does not tell the truth. I was a member of the Government, in that I was a member of the Executive Council, when some of these goods came in, but the Hon. gentleman was to show that I was a Minister of the very Department where these goods would be recorded. Why

Should I be Blamed

because that occurred whilst I was a member of the Government, but not in my department. Why should not the Honourable gentleman be blamed for that which occurred whilst he was a member of the Government, and in his own department, for he came after Mr. Cowan, and whilst goods were coming in duty free. Nay more, his predecessor, Mr. Cowan, was a better and abler man than the present Minister; he has himself said that Mr. Cowan was a financier, and yet more goods came in under Mr. Cowan as Finance Minister, and Mr. Bond as Premier, than came in under Mr. Shea and Mr. Jackman together. And Mr. Cowan did no wrong. I do not say this for the purpose of defending him in any way. And I am not contemptible enough to charge Mr. Jackman with wrong doing. I have no doubt the goods came in through the ordinary routine of the department. Carelessness appears to have been exercised, but this would not necessarily be known to the Minister. It is low and cowardly for the Minister to attempt to blame me because it was done under a Government of which I was a member, though not in my department, whilst he excuses his colleagues and his predecessors for doing the same thing in their own departments. The Hon. Mr. Pitts was a member of the Winter Government when I was there, and he is now a member of the Bond Government, and he was also in St. John's and attended Council meetings whilst I was away in Fortune Bay, and yet I am to be blamed and slandered by a man who sits "cheek by jowl," and gives

Absolution for Everything

Mr. Pitts has done. A more cowardly and slanderous exhibition no Legislature has ever seen, and no other man has ever been in the position the Minister of Finance and Customs occupies to-night. It has been said over and over and over again, Sir, that I was the "dominating" factor in the Government during all the time these goods were coming in. Now it is a parent that if I ever was a dominating factor in that Government, and if ever I did "dominate" it, it certainly was not in the year this thing began, because this was after I was turned out at the request of Sir James Winter. It was perfectly well known that I was in the camp of my personal enemies, seated at the council board with men who were glad to have something to say against me, that I could do nothing without having the eyes of my enemies upon me and that I deliberately chose in 1899 not to become Minister of Finance, but accepted the office of Marine and Fisheries voluntarily. In May, 1899 I accepted the office of Minister of Finance for a few days, merely to carry through the estimates for that year, and I vacated my seat in July, 1899 and went back to the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. And the best proof that I exercised no influence over

my colleagues is that after I came back from Fortune Bay on November, 10th, 1899, having been six weeks working to elect a supporter of the Government, I attended one meeting of the Council, and then my resignation was asked for, under the dominating

Influence of Mr. Pitts.

He was the man who controlled the Government that year. If ever any man did; good reason I had in my own person to know that he did, and yet the Present Minister of Finance sits with Mr. Pitts, and assails me with charges which are as false as the heart of the man who makes them. Go ask my colleagues. Ask Mr. Shea who sat on the floor of this House the other day and heard these charges made by Mr. Jackman. He is no friend of mine, but ask him if I ever had knowledge of this matter, if I ever used my influence upon him or had any to use. Go ask Sir James Winter, ask John Alexander Robinson whose letter has been quoted here to-night. Ask any of these men if to their knowledge I exercised any influence over them. And in this connection the Hon. the Minister has thought it fit to refer to the Reid Hotel, and to the materials which the Government allowed to come in duty free for the establishment of that Hotel. I really do not know who made that agreement. It certainly was not agreed upon by any interference of mine, nor at my request, nor under my influence. So far as I can remember, the Government agreed that as in their opinion the Hotel would be a public benefit, and as it was being built for the purpose of inducing travellers and tourists to come here, they would allow certain things to come in free of duty for the purpose of establishing this Hotel. Probably there is a

Minute of Council,

but if I agreed, Winter agreed, Robinson agreed, Shea agreed, Pitts agreed, and not one of these gentlemen would say that I ever induced or spoke to or urged them in any way over this matter. I don't know that any of them wish to deny their responsibility. I cannot think so contemptibly of them. But I tell the Minister that when he charges this thing to me he lies. He said the importation of these articles were discreditable to "somebody." Well I don't care about "somebody": I am dealing with myself, and if he does not know that it is discreditable to me, why does he attempt to fasten it upon me? Why does he go excusing everybody else, but pitching upon me. Why, sir, because I am the only one that stands in the way of himself and colleagues at the present moment. They are prepared to go by all the rest, but because I am in the way, they pitch on me and slander me for what I never did. The Hon. gentleman had the indecency to refer to the correspondence which is before this House, and to ask me to deny that I was the author of that correspondence. I don't suppose any other man in this Legislature would be so indecent as to make the charge or ask

the question. The Hon gentleman knows I am not in a position either to deny or admit the charge. What I do for my client, I do confidentially, as I would do for the Minister of Finance if he asked me, and no man would ask me to reveal either by denial or affirmation except he were a cad. The letters are the letters of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid's Signature

is at the bottom of them. Mr. Reid is responsible for them. Mr. Reid can answer for them. And it makes no difference by whom they were drafted. It does not matter if I admit the drafting of everyone of them, because when they are signed they become the letters of the man who signs them. There was nothing any more secret than passes between a solicitor and his client, and no man with a shadow of decency would ask the question. But, sir, when we look at the correspondence, we find there is nothing in it which any man need be ashamed of, but quite the contrary. The Hon gentleman says that instead of acting for Mr. Reid I ought to be clamouring in the Legislature for payment. It is not my duty. The Legislature have got nothing to do in this matter. The Government only have got to collect duties and only if they are due. And if they are due, I have no doubt whatever that the Reid Newfoundland Company will pay them. Why should I be clamouring here for them. I have carefully kept clear from the question as to whether duties were due or not. I simply charged that having got money, it was charged to the wrong account, that the account was falsified; and this charge has been abundantly proven. Has no Hon. gentleman in the Government ability enough to collect duties without coming to me? But let us look at the correspondence for a moment, and see if there is anything to be ashamed of if I had written and signed it as Reid's solicitor,

What Do We Find? —

H. W. LEMESSURIER, Esq.

Assistant Collector Customs.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter enclosing list of goods upon which duty is claimed, permit me to say that many of the articles in question were admitted free of duty by arrangement, that others were admitted by Act, and still others were of little or no value. I have, however, directed that a careful examination of the list be made out, and if any liability exists in any particular, it will, of course, be discharged. You will appreciate the fact that the investigation will occupy a few days.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. D. REID,
Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Reid Nfld. Co.
Suppose I had written that, would it be any disgrace to say that if I owed money it would be paid?

(To be continued.)

THE "JADER" JADED.

Those Recent Land Grants.

4,430,340 Acres Timber Land Given
Away Since July 1st, 1901.

(Continued.)

Let us look to Mr. Reid's letter of the 24th February and what does it say?

St. John's, Feb. 24, 1902.

HON. E. M. JACKMAN, M.F. & C.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date concerning certain entries and duties. I regret to hear that no record of an arrangement as to certain of the duties referred to appears in any department of the Government as it might seem to indicate a certain amount of carelessness on the part of those responsible for keeping these records. Inquiry, however, of the ex-Minister of Finance and Customs, George Shea, Esqre., and of the Assistant Collector will inform you that the arrangement referred to was in reality made by those in authority 1899 and of course as neither R. G. Reid nor his Company is responsible for the lack of records the present Government will not take advantage of an informality and repudiate an arrangement made in good faith. I agree with you as to the necessity of making due entries of all goods imported and not entered through neglect of those whose duty it was to make such entries, and I have given instructions for the collection of all data necessary to make the entries properly, but as the articles are numerous and the importation spread over a long period, you will easily perceive that some time will elapse before these entries can be made. In the meantime, however, as the chief part of the importations was not made in the last fiscal year and the duties due and payable (if any) belong to past years, the delay cannot prevent the closing of your books for 1900 1901 and I shall not therefore be the cause of any inconvenience to the Government. I desire to express my regret that claim to have these entries and duties paid was not made long ago if at all, as the delay has increased the inconvenience. Yours truly,

(Sgd), W. D. REID, V.P. & G.M.

Is there any dishonesty about that; anything which I might be ashamed of even if I signed the letter? Mr. Reid contended he was not liable for duty on his electrical goods. He never denied his liability for duty on other goods. He refused to pay duty on these goods until the matter of the electrical goods was settled. Had he not a perfect right to do that? The Hon. the Minister quoted a letter here to day and asked a very foolish question. He quoted a letter from Mr. W. D. Reid in which he said that "his memory" was that

An Arrangement was Made with Mr. Shea, and then the Minister turned around and said: "Mr. Reid's memory. How could Mr. Reid remember. It must have been his solicitor who said that." Why Sir, I never made a bargain with

Mr. Shea. It was Mr. Reid who made it. Mr. Shea will admit that. At any rate I certainly could not remember it, because the goods were imported on the 8th November, and I was in Fortune Bay at the time. Now if Mr. Reid could not remember a bargain made by himself with the Government, how could I remember it when I was not here? If the agreement was made, it must have been during the six weeks I was absent in Fortune Bay. I say, Sir, there is nothing in that correspondence to make me ashamed if I had written it or signed it, but as it is, it was most indecent for the Minister of Finance to refer to it, because it made no difference whether I wrote it or not—the correspondence was there to speak for itself, and Mr. Reid was responsible for every word, as his name was signed at the bottom of it. The hon. gentleman referred to the fact a thousand times over that I was "Reid's solicitor." He bawled it and bellowed it until it seemed that it was upon this cry that he was going to the country again. It was not only a part of his song, but the chorus of every verse. Well Sir, I am Reid's solicitor. I have a good client, and he a good solicitor. I do my work well, and he pays me well, and I occupy a position

That Every Lawyer

in this country would be glad to have. But I hired as a solicitor, to give him my legal services—to defend suits, and give legal advice but to come into this House for him is clearly not part of my duty, and Mr. Reid would be the last man to ask me, and I the last man to do it.

Mr. JACKMAN.—What did you do last fall?

Mr. MORINE.—I advocated the interests of this country; to prevent the biggest lot of frauds that ever came into power from coming in; to prevent men from coming into power who would sell the country as you have sold it; to prevent the domination of the very worst element that has ever dominated this colony, who have robbed \$850 000 of the country's money merely to get back land from Reid, and then give this land out to their own supporters. The hon. gentleman referred to my duty to the people of Bonavista Bay. The people of Bonavista Bay, Sir, know I am Reid's solicitor. I told them at the election I was going to remain so until I was returned at the head of a party and I asked them to elect me as such, and they endorsed my conduct, and have elected Reid's solicitor. And they will elect me again. Let the Minister send the best man in his party to Bonavista Bay against me and try a fall with me. I will resign my seat and go against any man of his colleagues, and see if the people of Bonavista Bay will not again return me. They have heard that clap-rap before. They know it is but the cry of a political bankrupt. The Minister

said that if Reid's solicitor were in his place this money would not be got back.

If I Had Been Flected

last fall, Reid's solicitor would not have been there, because I would have terminated my legal services to Mr Reid. But when Reid sent 270 men in the Virginia Lake this spring to the ice, did I not go on the streets amongst the thousands of sealers, and advocate their rights as against Reid's, and those of every other ship-owner in the country. No man can put a chain about my neck. I take my money for my work, and look every man in the face, and when I am here or in any other place, I act independently and honestly, and the people know it, and they know that whilst Reid is my employer in legal matters, he is not my master. No man is my master, for under Heaven there is no master for A. B. Morine. Many have tried to be, and the only charge they have against me up to the present moment is that they can neither lead nor drive me. The Hon gentleman says if I were there, I would not have got the money. How does he know? I think I have as much ability to get it as he has; as much honesty of purpose as he has. And the best proof of that is that whilst I was Reid's solicitor, and whilst I was in the Government, until I was asked to resign by Sir Herbert Murray, there was not one tittle of goods brought in about which there was anything wrong. Month after month, while I was Minister of Finance and Reid's solicitor,

These Irregularities

never occurred. I defy the Hon gentleman to look over my record in the Custom service, and bring home to me one single envelope imported by Reid improperly, with my knowledge or connivance, whilst I was there. It was when Shea, and Cowan, and the present Minister Mr. Jackman came into office that the irregular importations were all made. Facts speak louder than abuse, and I challenge the Minister to deny these facts. He says if I were at the head of the Government of the Colony, the money would not have been collected. If I had been in power, Reid would not have got \$850,000 of hard cash from the people this country for the return of land which honourable gentlemen opposite have parcelled out amongst themselves and their supporters. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." No worse contract was ever made than that which was made by the enemies of Reid and of myself—the men whose opposite, who had all the desire to injure Reid, but who had not the brains to know how, who unwittingly played into the Reid's hands; who, under the domination of the Minister opposite, forced upon the people of this country a curse in the shape of a contract; robbed the people of their money to the tune of over \$2 000,000; and added \$220,000 to our public debt for the worst con-

tract ever made in this Colony. They had all the desire possible to injure Reid, yet they gave away \$2,250 000 of the people's money, and \$850,000 of that amount was used to buy back the land which they have scattered broadcast amongst their supporters, many of them members of this House. Let me read the official return for a minute, and then we will see whether things were done as they would have been had Morine been in office. Listen to this list of land grants given away since July 1st, 1901.

LIST OF GRANTS.

Name.	Sq. Miles.	Acres
Messrs. Muir & Co.....	100	64 000
R. G. Pike.....	160	102 000
J. A. Clift.....	456	291 840
Thomas Roberts.....	60	38 400
Chas. R. Duder.....	500	320 000
Bishop & Dawe.....	48	30 700
P. Pritchard.....	15	9 600
O. Fisher.....	26	16 640
John Bartlett.....	50	32 000
John M. Jackman.....	120	65 280
Lewis Miller & Co., Ltd..	76	48 640
O. E. Willis.....	6	3 840
J. J. Pittman.....	50	32 000
J. J. Pittman.....	100	64 000
T. S. Lawrence.....	100	64 000
J. J. Pittman.....	100	64 000
Joseph Outerbridge.....	200	128 000
Reuben Horwood.....	51	32 640
C S Rowland.....	11	7 040
J. J. Murphy.....	45	28 800
Sidney Woods.....	150	96 000
Samuel Bell.....	60	38 400
G. C. Scott & J N. Cleary.	40	25 600
Cook & Burgess.....	108	69 120
John Maddicks.....	60	38 400
Colin Campbell.....	40	25 600
A. Stewart.....	186	119 040
A. Le C Berteau.....	150	96 000
J J Murphy.....	80	51 200
W. P. Rogerson.....	80	5 200
W. Martin.....	700	448 000
G. A. Davey.....	537	343 680
Clarke & Bros.....	34	21 240
Lewis Miller & Co., Ltd..	80	51 200
R. B. Barahill.....	321	207 440
Thomas A. Garcin.....	45	28 800
Brown Bros.....	15.75	10 080

3,246,920

List of applications for the right to cut timber approved by the Governor in Council since January, 1902:

Name.	Sq Miles.	Acres.
Newman Frost.....	1	640
Edmund Seward.....	7	4 480
Isaac Mercer.....	30	19 200
Frederick Pelley.....	12	5 480
Fred Armstrong.....	150	96 000
Christopher Fisher.....	30	19 200
Dr. G N Murphy.....	150	96 000
G. A. Fowler.....	160	102 400
G Knowling & Others....	45	28 800
R. White.....	150	96 000
J C Crasbie.....	150	96 000
C F Taylor.....	40	25 600
W. E. Wood.....	240	163 500
R. G. Rendell & Others..	40	25 600
W. E. Bearn.....	80	51 200
W. P. Rogerson.....	100	164 000
F C Berteau.....	100	164 000
Dr J. S. Tait & Locke....	143	91 520
Dr. J. S. Tait & Locke....	250	224 000

1,183,520

Over 8,000,000 acres given away to supporters of the present Government—mere speculators, not including large grants given away since the first of the year amongst others to Dr. Tait. That land this country paid Reid \$850,000 for, and yet a Minister dare come down who consented to that steal and attack the bonafides of another man. The Minister of Finance says I was in charge of that department in May 1899, in June '99, and in July '99. So I was, &c., but not one of these articles under discussion came in during my term. And what is the importation on the 7th of July, that so much talk has been about? Ore cars for the Nova Scotia Steel Co! There was no Solicitor in that. The Hon. Mr. Pitts is the agent for the company that imported them. They came into Bell Island on the 7th July but what did I have to do with that? If there is anything wrong, go and ask the agent of the company, go and ask Mr. Pitts, the man who was agent, and who must have known all about it. Why blame me, I did not know. The Hon. Gentleman says I was connected with the whole transaction. The Hon. gentleman lies. No other words can be used towards him, because not only does he tell an untruth, but he knows it is untrue, and no other suitable Anglo-Saxon word can be applied to him. I was not connected with these Reid transactions at all, not any part of them, except that during part of the time I was a member of the Government, though

Not a Minister

of the department, and, without any knowledge of them. How was I connected? In a few cases the transactions occurred under Mr. Shea as Finance Minister, whilst I was a member of the Government, although during most of them I was out of the city, and could not possibly have knowledge of the same. During nine tenths of the cases I was not even a member of the Government, and during the greater portion of them I was not even in the Colony. How was I connected, and not Pitts and Robinson or Shea? I say, sir, that the charge against me only illustrates the bitter animus and low morals of the man who makes the charge, because he excuses everybody else, and seeks to bring home the charge to me, merely because I am at present the only man it suits him to slander, and he can either use or buy or treat with all the others. He said he wished it to be placed on record that in the Cabinet and in Caucus I worked in the interests of my employer. Well, sir, I wish it taken down. That is a charge, and the man who makes it must prove it. I call upon him to prove it solemnly. I tell him that every word he used to-night is an untruth and a slander or not in the Cabinet, nor in the Caucus, nor in Parliament, did I ever by word or deed work in the interest of Reid but purely in the interests of my country and as my duty demanded.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE IN PRIVILEGE.

The Public Excluded.

By Straight Party Vote.

Jackman Refused Give Evidence.

**MORINE, ON OATH, PROVES THE
CHARGES FALSE.**

Committee Shelves Question.

Refuses to Report Evidence.

Prior to the meeting of the Assembly yesterday, there was a meeting of the Government party, with closed doors, and a course was there decided on with relation to the motion made by Mr. Morine for a committee of privilege on the Jackman charge. Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Mackay, proposed the following resolution:

Whereas,—The Honourable member for Bonavista, Mr. A. B. Morine, has, in his place, denounced as grossly incorrect and slanderous a report in the "Telegram" newspaper of the 9th inst., which purports to be the official report of a speech made in this House by the Minister of Finance and Customs, the Hon. E. M. Jackman, and the latter has declared, from his place in this House, that the said report is substantially correct, and that he is prepared to prove the truth of the charges therein;

And whereas—The said report represents the said Minister as having made charges against the said member for Bonavista to the following effect:

(1) That in London, in 1900, while the Winter Government was in power Mr. Morine was a party to an arrangement with Lewis Miller, that machinery for the latter's mills was to be admitted to this Colony free of Customs duty; and

(2) That Mr. Morine, with a pledge in his pocket that he was to be Premier of this Colony, entered into an arrangement with the said Lewis Miller, at the time aforesaid, that he, the said Alfred B. Morine was to be made the standing solicitor of the said Lewis Miller on an annual retaining fee; and

(3) That when in London, at the time and under the circumstances referred to, it was the policy of the said Alfred B. Morine to become the solicitor, not only of the Reid Co., but also of any other large companies that he could secure;

And Whereas,—The Hon. member for Bonavista has denounced these charges as false and scandalous in every particular, and declared that in this respect he has been defamed by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Customs;

Resolved—That this House resolve itself into a Committee of Privilege to consider (1) of the charge that the said report is a false and garbled representation of the speech actually delivered by the said Minister; and (2), of the charges as alleged by the said Hon. Minister as against the said Hon. member for Bonavista; and (3) that evidence be taken on oath; and (4), that the evidence and finding of the Committee be reported to this House.

Fortified by this party decision the Premier stated in the House that he would consent to Mr. Morine's motion for a committee, and thereupon it was adopted, the House going into committee with Mr. G. M. Johnson in the chair. It was then moved by the Premier that all spectators, clerks, etc., should withdraw. This motion Mr. Morine and Mr. Mackay opposed, and the Hon. W. B. Horwood supported, and it was adopted on a strict party vote, the Government side for

it and the Opposition against it. Thereupon the spectators, a numerous body, the clerks and reporters were ordered to leave the House, which they did accordingly. In committee Mr. Morine moved that a shorthand reporter be admitted to take down the evidence, but the majority refused to permit this to be done. Then Mr. Morine called Mr. Devine, Supervisor of Debates, as a witness, and was proceeding to ask him whether the report in the "Telegram" had been supplied by the official reporters, when the chairman ruled that the evidence was not admissible, as it was not a point in issue by whom or in what manner the report was published, but only whether it was a true report, and whether the charges made were true. Mr. Morine moved that the evidence be taken to prove who had supplied the report for publication, but this was defeated on a straight party vote—Mr. Devine was then allowed to withdraw, and evidence as to the correctness or otherwise of the report was proceeded with. Mr. Mackay, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Morine gave evidence on oath that the report was false, and specified the portions which had not been spoken in the House in the debate of April 1st, pointing out particular after particular in which the report was untrue.

After recess Mr. Morine called Mr. Devine again and asked him where the original manuscript of the official report was. Mr. Horwood objected to any questions as to the whereabouts of the original reports, the chairman ruled in his favor, and Mr. Morine's appeal to the committee against the decision was voted down by a straight party vote.

Mr. Morine then said that he had proven the report in the "Telegram" "grossly incorrect and slanderous," as he had alleged, and he demanded that the defence of Minister Jackman should be heard upon this point. Upon the advice of Minister Horwood, Mr. Jackman refused to give any evidence whatever, either on oath or otherwise, and so the charge of publishing a false and incorrect report stands proven against him.

Mr. Morine thereupon said that as the Minister of Finance and Customs had declared the charges against him to be true, he now called upon him for evidence. The Chairman said Mr. Morine should first prove they were not true. Mr. Morine replied that in a libel suit, when the defendant admitted publication, and justified the charges, saying they were true, the burden of proving truth lay on the person asserting it and he challenged Mr. Jackman to give evidence on oath. The chairman persisted in calling on Mr. Morine to prove his innocence, and the committee by a party vote sustained the ruling. Thereupon Mr. Morine, taking the oath, denied categorically and with the utmost emphasis every single charge against him, giving date and circumstance for every particular. He said: I left here on Feb. 3d 1900, arrived in London, via New York, on Feby. 17, 1900 the Winter Government were defeated on Feby

HOUSE IN PRIVILEGE

19. 1900, and I did not see Lewis Miller for at least two weeks afterwards. I did not arrange with him anything about customs duties. I did not agree to act as his solicitor. I never arranged to be his sole solicitor, or that he should hire me only, or was any salary or retainer ever arranged between us. In 1900, after returning here, and after the Bond Government was in power, I did legal work for Miller, and in 1901 was paid for it and then received \$500 as a retainer for what I did. I did work in 1901 for Miller and have not yet been paid, as the value of the work has to be agreed on or taxed hereafter. Miller is and has been free to hire any other solicitor, and I am free to work for anybody else. He has never agreed or offered to give me an annual retaining fee.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Morine's evidence, Mr. Jackman re-asserted the absolute truth of his charge, and said that he possessed some evidence, but R. G. Reid and Lewis Miller were links in it, and they were absent, and he refused to give any evidence on oath until he could call the missing men. Mr. Morine demanded that Jackman should take the oath and give the evidence he had pointing out that the House would never be in session when Mr. Miller or Mr. Reid were here and that a postponement now meant forever, and therefore that he was entitled to demand the production of any alleged proof the Minister now has. Jackman again emphatically refused to produce any evidence whatever, and thereupon both Mr. Morine and Mr. Jackman withdrew to leave the committee to their deliberations.

Speeches were made by Messrs Emerson, Murphy, Gear, Anderson and Frank Morris. The Premier, Hon. E. P. Morris and Hon. W. H. Horwood, in the meantime drafted a resolution outside the House, and it was moved by Emerson and seconded by Gear, and carried by a party vote, as follows:

REPORT.

The Committee of Privilege has considered the matter to them referred and the evidence submitted in connection therewith; the committee is of opinion that the report of the speech of the Minister of Finance and Customs published in official reports of the "Evening Telegram" of the 9th inst. is in the main and substantially a correct report of the speech of the

Minister of Finance and Customs in this House.

That the committee is unable to decide upon the charge made therein by the Minister of Finance and Customs against the leader of the Opposition inasmuch as Mr. Morine has categorically denied the said charge—before the committee and on the other hand the Minister of Finance and Customs has declared that Messrs. Lewis Miller and R. G. Reid now absent from the Colony are necessary and material witnesses to substantiate the charge and further that he is prepared to prove the truth of his allegations to the satisfaction of this committee when an opportunity is afforded him to do so.

The chairman wished to report the

evidence, as previously ordered by the House, but the majority demurred, and the above report to the House was not accompanied by the evidence, which was suppressed.

The committee reported as above to the House, and the report was adopted on a straight party vote. Mr. Morine then drew attention to the fact that the order of the House had not been obeyed inasmuch as the evidence had not been reported, and he moved, seconded by Mr. Mackay that the chairman of the committee be ordered to report the evidence. The Speaker ruled the matter was ended, and the motion not in order whereupon Mr. Morine moved, seconded by Mr. Mackay that the ruling of the Speaker be not sustained. This motion was defeated in a straight party vote.

There is no time for comment now, except to point out that the first finding of the committee that the report of the speech of Mr. Jackman was substantially correct, is in defiance of the oaths of three members of the House, and unsupported by the evidence of a single man. It is a falsehood unsupported by evidence, and disgraceful to the men responsible for it. The evidence, if reported, would prove this, and therefore it has been suppressed. The evidence of Mr. Morine, on oath, if published, would prove his innocence of every charge against him, and therefore has been suppressed. The whole proceedings are a disgrace to the Legislature, and the greatest exhibition of cowardice, malice and untruthfulness which has ever disgraced the Legislature of this Colony.

Hot Shot.

MR. MORINE'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

He referred to the Railway Contract of 1898. Has he ever found any man who voted for that contract, in the Government of the Colony in 1898, who said he was sorry for it? Has he found any man who voted for it, and who would not vote for it tomorrow? I would like to know the name of that man. Well, sir, if he cannot; if every man voted for that measure because he thought it was a good one, it proves that I did not influence them. It is perfectly true, it has been said over and over again, that I was Reid's solicitor at the time the contract was passed. That fact has been established. But to say that in this House or in Caucus I acted as such, is to tell that which is untrue, which is a lie, and a slander, and which only could emanate from a foul mouth and for foul purposes. My colleagues are witnesses. Summon them and ask them if in the Cabinet there was one man who from first to last was not looking out for and protecting the interests of the Colony in every particular. Take those portions of the contract which you admit to be the most beneficial, and ask my colleagues if I did not frame them, or at least bear an honourable share of their framing. Capt. Dawe and Capt. Kean sat side by side with me, and if any men in the Cabinet were above suspicion, these are the two men; independent in means, honest in character; and when the Government separated these men followed me, and there could be no better testimony to my honesty, and their belief in my probity, than the fact that these two men follow me in political life. They knew the inmost secrets of the party. They knew the inmost

Secrets of the Cabinet;

and they knew in whom confidence was to be placed by the people of this country; and to these two men who knew me, I refer the people of this country, rather than to a contemptible slanderer who knows nothing and suspects nothing except what his foul heart imagines and his foul mouth utters. And then the Hon. gentleman went on to make a nice distinction. He could understand he said a man accepting a fee as special retainer from a contractor; he could understand a man acting in special cases for a contractor; but he could not understand the man who took a yearly salary. He could understand the man who got paid by the job, and who would have to please his employer to get a good fee, but he could not understand the man who got paid by the year whether he pleased or not. Does he know anybody on his own side that ever did Reid's work, and got paid for it. Was his statement made for the purpose of excusing somebody else whilst condemning me? Now, sir, if

any man is open to censure, it certainly is the man who accepts the special retainer. The man who is employed by the year to do legal work gets his year's salary anyhow, but the man who gets an "odd job" now and then, the man who depends on whether his employer is pleased or not, that man, if any, is open to censure. Have there been such men? Yes, sir. Men in the Liberal party in the past, and in the Government to-day. Men whose ability, whose character and whose service to this country, I would not think of measuring with that of the Finance Minister, have been

The Paid Servants

of Mr. Reid, and have accepted "special retainers" whilst they sat in the Government of the Colony. And the Government appointed such a man to the Bench of the Colony. One of the cleverest men we have there—many think him the cleverest. I refer to Judge Emerson, and yet he sat in this House, and in the Liberal Government, and acted as the paid solicitor of Mr. Reid; and the gentlemen opposite, knowing the fact, thought him worthy of a seat on the Bench. Judge Emerson was Reid's solicitor when the Street Railway Bill was put through the House for Mr. Reid. He was his solicitor when the act was passed declaring that with the land he also took the minerals. He was Reid's solicitor and a member of the Government when the first land grants were given to Reid by the Liberal Government; he was active in framing those land grants, was paid by Reid for his services as solicitor, and yet I would trust Judge Emerson with my life and property sooner than I would the Minister of Finance and Customs. Mr. Morris, the member for St. John's West, has done legal work for Reid and been paid for it whilst a member of this House, whilst he was a member of this Government, and I do not believe this fact affected Mr. Morris's mind in the slightest particular, because he is able to do his work and take his pay and act like any honest man in other matters which are not affected by this. The mere fact that he is employed by Reid does not change or affect his mind. Judge Little,

Now Chief Justice,

and once a member of this House, and Mr. Kent, who sat in that chair as Speaker of this House, and went down to his grave as the solicitor for the Newfoundland Railway Co., as Little & Kent, received a salary of \$8,000 per year from the Newfoundland Railway Co. And the memory of Mr. Kent will be revered in this country when that of E. M. Jackman will have sunk in the dust. Sir Hugh Hoyles, than whom there is no greater name in the annals of Newfoundland's history, afterwards Chief Justice, was solicitor for the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., whose agent sits alongside me, and he was at the time Premier of this colony.

(Continued on page 4.)

FISH AND FLESH.

NICE DISTINCTION DRAWN

BY FINANCE MINISTER.

(Continued from third page.)

And what these men did I can do. It is well to attack lawyers, to abuse Solicitors, but is there no other form in which a man can sit in the Government and be interested in what the Government is doing. The Hon. member for Hr. Grace, Mr. Harvey, who now sits dozing over in the corner, was a member of the Government when he gave a contract to James Angel & Co., for the D y Dock. He sat in the Whiteway Government, and gave that contract, and at the time he was a partner in the same. \$11,200 was all the Company paid, and Mr. Harvey has recently sworn in court that the Southside wharf and store alone were worth \$10,000 a year to him. Will the Hon. the Minister of Finance sit with Mr. Harvey any longer? Mr. Harvey has been no friend of mine, and I am not called upon to defend him, but I would trust my life and property in his hands sooner than I would in the hands of the Finance Minister. Is not Mr. Harvey at present sitting in the Government, and is not Mr. Morris his Solicitor for framing a Whaling Bill, in which Mr. Harvey is interested. I have been informed so, and if it is not correct, I gladly take it back, but this Whaling Bill has been introduced into this House, and the man in this country most interested is the Hon. A. W. Harvey, a member of the Government that introduced the bill. Mr. Harvey has also great interest in the

Tobacco and Butterine

Factories, and yet he can sit in the Government which has to do with duties on these things, and the Minister of Finance and Customs sits "cheek by jowl" with him, but comes in and abuses me for being the Solicitor of somebody who may or may not have interest in this Legislature; which interest certainly does not now exist, as Reid has a thing before the House at the present moment. Mr. Pitts is the agent for the Nova Scotia Steel Company; he is the agent for the Furness Line of boats, which have a contract with the Government, and as the Agent for this line of boats the Government recently paid him back a large amount of light dues without a shadow of right; and unless I mistake, the man who paid them back is the man who sits opposite. And yet Mr. Pitts sits in the Government, and the Finance Minister denounces me, and has no words of denunciation for Mr. Pitts. Why should I not sit in this House? Because I work for a man who may have some interest when any Legislation which effects him is before this House, but which is not now before us. Why should Honourable gentlemen sit here, who have interest possibly in the Legislation on the other side. Why should Mr. Woods sit here; he is looking for the position of Postmaster General, and is the servant of the Government he is in,

because he looks to them for an office. Why should Mr. Kuowling, who looks to the Government for patronage? Why should the member for Hr. Main, Mr. St. John,

Who Receives Patronage.

and who, therefore, is under the influence of the Government that patronizes him? Why should Mr. Roberts the member for Twillingate, have the printing? Why should Mr. Knight, the chairman, have his salary? Why should Mr. Oke have printing? Why should Mr. Furlong be Speaker? Why should Mr. Bouia go as captain of the Fiona, in violation of the law? Why should other members of the Government get favors of the Government, or get an honest dollar if they sit in this House and vote for a measure? The Hon. the Minister boasts of his honesty. His honesty in the House, sir, is evidently a mortgaged article. It is something to be paid for, something to be traded on, because he flaunts it in our faces, and seeks credit for it and tries to make political profit out of it, expecting to be taken by this country at his own estimate of how honest he is in the discharge of the duties of his office. Was it honest to give Judge Prowse \$400 the other day for an office for which there is no necessity, and yet the Finance Minister robbed that \$400 from the people of this country. Is it honest to give Nicholas Fitzgerald \$600 a year for neglecting his duties and paying his travelling expenses for a cruise around the country, which is a scandal. Was it honest to pay William Woodford for his support of the present Government and to

Give Him an Office

of \$1000 a year to buy him? For that is what he cost. Every year the Minister of Finance deals out \$1000 to Mr. Woodford for supporting the Government, and for no other purpose. Was it honest to pay a clerk of this House, a man who called the present Finance Minister "Jackman the Jader," who attacked Mr. Murphy, who attacked Mr. Harvey, who attacked the Premier, for his support? And yet that man was bought body and soul, and every year the Minister pays him his price. The Hon. gentleman has shown his honesty by appointing his own relatives to positions in the Custom House. And yet he comes into this House and attacks me because forsooth I act as solicitor for a man who has nothing to interest him before this House, no interest in a single bill or a single dollar under consideration by this Legislature. It is true I am the solicitor for Mr. Reid, and whilst I have no official salary, and have to look to my profession for a living, I propose to hold that position. But when I go before the people of this country, and they in their wisdom see through the abuse and slanders and return a party behind me, then if I accept office, I shall cease to be Reid's solicitor, but I shall not be more honest in the discharge of my duties than now, because that would be impossible. And when I go to them the people of the country will be convinced that I am not a blunderer, willing to hurt but unable to do so, because I had not brains or intelligence enough to do so.

(To be continued.)

A CLEAR CASE!

WELL PRESENTED

Against the Finance Minister.

(Continued.)

The Hon. gentleman says I polluted the public service when I managed the Custom House. Why, Mr. Chairman, I raised up that Custom House service and put it in a better position than it ever had been before, but when we come to enquire we find that the service has fallen back under the present Minister until some men down there have become nothing more than toadies and sneaks to him; making themselves spies for purpose of winning his approval. The business people knew that the Custom House after I went there compared to what it was before was as day to night. Mr. Harvey, who sits here to-night, and his partner Mr. Outerbridge, and his relative Mr. A. J. Harvey, will confess that until I went there, they never had satisfaction, whilst things were reversed afterwards. I dealt honestly with every man, and instituted reforms which it has been the proud boast of the Ministers who followed me to copy, and Mr. Cowan, who came after me, will admit that he found things in a state of efficiency such as had never existed before. I made some of the officials there sober who had not been sober for months before. The Hon. gentleman said, speaking of his accounts, that they were

Subject to His Colleagues

and the Government, and in this connection he referred to Sir Cavendish Boyle. Now, Sir, he has no right to use the Governor's name in this connection. Governor Boyle never knew, never understood, never will understand until he sees this debate, what his Ministers were doing and the hon. gentleman I repeat, has no right to use the Governor's name. The Minister says that the people of this country ought to thank God there is a Jackman in power. Well Sir, his party don't thank God for Jackman, they wish the devil had him. He has come in here, and interrupted the harmony that has prevailed from the opening day of the session down to the time when the Minister abused me for the purpose of escaping arguments which I was pressing home to him. Let us read those arguments, and go back and see what the Minister has proven and what he has disproven. I charged him with falsifying the public accounts, and I repeated that charge over and over again, and I have proven it. I tell him that he came down here with a statement to the effect that in the year 1900-1901 he had received a certain amount of money, which was false, as he had not received it in that year, nor until nine months after. I told him that was a false statement. What answer did he make? He did not deny it was received, but he said he "kept the accounts open." Of course he kept them open,

To Falsify Them,

to put a statement in them which should not be there. I said, not only did he not get the money in the year he put it in, but it did not belong there; and the Minister got up and replied that the goods to which this duty applied spread all over the previous year and that year. I said that the amount of money that he got—\$30,000—did not more than pay the duty on the goods brought in 1899-1900, and as the first debts should be paid by the first money received, that amount of \$30,000 belonged to the year 1899-1900. The Minister says he has to account for it somewhere. Certainly he has to account for it, but it should be added to the Consolidated Fund in the Bank of Montreal. It should have been accounted for in the year to which it belonged; in the year in which it would have been credited if it had been paid when due. Therefore Sir, I say that the honourable gentleman stands convicted of falsifying the public accounts. And as to the matter of interest. I refer to this now, because the Minister referred to it as he concluded. He said this interest was to some extent upon the daily balances in the Bank. I am not dealing with that. But of this amount credited, \$15,000 was interest upon a fund which was lying there and it should not have been put to the year to which it is now credited, and this with the \$30,000 referred to just now, makes \$45,000, whilst the surplus is \$35,000, so there really is

A Deficit of \$10,000.

I say, sir, that that point has never been met, and cannot be met, proving these accounts are a falsification. The hon. gentleman was going to "prove up to the hilt" all he had said. What has he proven to the hilt? Nothing except his ability to insult, and to slander, his ability to bawl and make a noise; and his willingness to take away the character of another man. He has proven his willingness "to rush in where angels fear to tread." He has proven that he is what the "Herald" editor long ago called him, "Jackman, the Jader." He has proven his desire for notoriety, and that he is bumptious and nauseating, and does not know how to reason or what proof is; that he has not even the regard

for his own colleagues, which might have been expected from anyone except "a bull in a China shop." Mr. Chairman, I am not to blame for the personalities which have been indulged in. They were begun a week ago by the hon. the Minister of Finance, and because, through the greatest of provocation, I made use of words which were perhaps better left unsaid, the Minister and his friends throughout the city began to abuse me, and excuse him, and shower upon my head the grossest insults. Yet I came into this House to-day intending to be impersonal, studying to stick to the point, and I leave it to those who heard me to decide whether I did not argue and speak

As a Gentleman.

And in return for that I was subjected to the greatest lot of low personal abuse and slanderous attack which have ever emanated from any member of this Legislature since I came here, and certainly far beyond anything which anyone ever heard a responsible Minister of the Crown utter, uncalled for as far as to-day's debate was concerned, no answer to the point in debate, no answer to what I said if every word were true; but simply to blacken me, merely to make a splash in the country, to cover up the nakedness of the dirty

transaction of which the Finance Minister has been guilty; to cover up false accounts; to cover up the lie he put in the mouth of the Governor when, in the opening speech to this Legislature, he announced there was a surplus, when there really was a deficit; because if every word which had been said were true it was no answer to my argument. If I were all he said I was, then I ought to have been an example and a warning to him, but instead of keeping clear of offence he has grossly offended—far beyond anything ever witnessed in this House. And I tell the honourable gentleman that he may storm and he may rave, and he may keep the House for a week at this sort of thing, but as long as I have life I will force down his throat every foul slander of which his lips are capable.

(Concluded.)

THEY ALL DO IT.

Liberal Generosity.

The statement of machinery entered free of duty, or at a rate less than full duty, between the 1st of July 1900 and 31st December 1901, by order of the Governor in Council, as asked for by the Leader of the Opposition, has been tabled. The total amount of duty involved is \$21 882 41. We append the following "recaptulation" statement.

IMPORTERS.	VALUE.	DUTY
Newfoundland Slate Company.....	\$ 2 441 00	655 15
J. Howard (St. George's Lumber Co) ..	4 026 00	952 25
G. Browning & Son.....	5 317 10	1 329 25
M. J. Palsou.....	2 810 00	700 00
Western Oil Company.....	1 740 00	435 00
Highland Lumber Company.....	2 177 00	536 45
C. Pelley.....	750 00	187 50
Newfoundland Oil Company.....	6 208 00	1 551 00
Colonial Cordage Company.....	4 315 00	1 086 25
Lewis Miller.....	57 912 46	14 448 56
	<u>\$87 676 46</u>	<u>\$21 882 41</u>

It is noteworthy that all the above articles, valued at \$87 676 46, were admitted under the present Bond Government, and the duty exemption of \$21 882.41 allowed by the same authority. It is further noteworthy, as we are informed, that the Hon. A. W. Harvey, who is a member of the present Executive Council, is the local agent of Lewis Miller; that he is also interested in the Highland Lumber Company, the members of which were prominent supporters of Premier Bond at the last election. Mr. Harvey is also, it is said, intimately connected with the Newfoundland Slate Co. The firm of G. Browning & Son appears as one of the largest beneficiaries, and its business head, Mr. John Browning is a hide-bound supporter of the present Government. The Colonial Cordage Company has for its President, we understand, Hon. James Pitts; while Mr. J. Howard, of the St. George's Lumber Company, has the services of Hon. E. P. Morris as Solicitor. The tabulated statement shows that it pays to have gentlemen prominently connected with the Government to look after the interests of "new industries" when tariff rebates are desirable.

